WPB Chemical Allocations—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 147 No. 13 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — March 26, 1945

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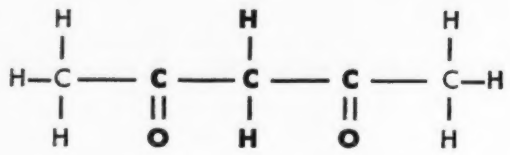
CHICAGO 16 — LOS ANGELES 14

OPD—3-26-1945 2

A New Industrial Chemical for Organic Synthesis

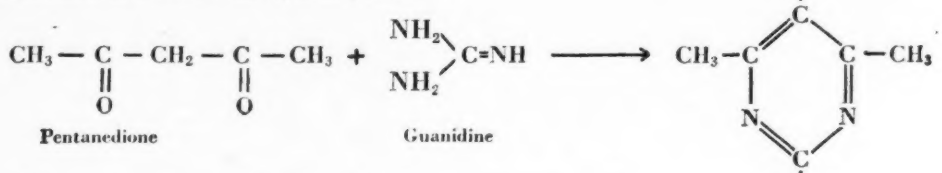
Pentanedione

(Acetyl Acetone)



Pentanedione, a clear colorless liquid, is an extremely reactive chemical. Since it is a 1,3-diketone with an active methylene group, it has three points of reactivity. Pentanedione can be employed as an intermediate in the preparation of a wide variety of compounds. Two interesting examples are shown here:

1. **Preparation of substituted pyrimidines.**

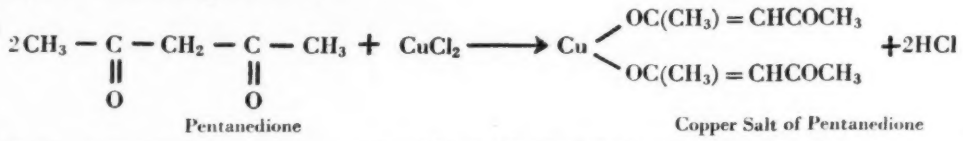


Pentanedione — Guanidine

This pyrimidine is an intermediate in the preparation of sulfamethazine.

2-Amino-4,6-dimethyl Pyrimidine

2. **Formation of metallo-organic compounds.**



Pentanedione — Copper Salt of Pentanedione

With many metals Pentanedione forms stable metal salts which are oil-soluble. Certain of these salts are distillable and may be useful in the purification of the rarer metals.

Pentanedione can also be used in the synthesis of quinaldine derivates for dyestuffs. With aniline, Pentanedione yields 4-methyl quinaldine, which is useful in preparing cyanine dyes.

Pentanedione condenses with diazonium compounds to make colors similar to the Hansa yellow colors. It will also condense with a number of other materials, such as hydroxylamine to give 3,5-dimethyl isoxazole, and with phenyl hydrazine to yield 1-phenyl-3,5-dimethyl pyrazole. It can be hydrogenated to 2,4-pentanediol.

For the physical properties of Pentanedione and further information about it, write for our technical information sheet.

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CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

UCC

30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison *Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.*

Vol. 147 No. 13 New York 7, N. Y. March 26, 1945

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Demurrage Problem Getting Some Study

OPD Washington Bureau

Complaints of importers and other consignees that they were being forced unfairly to absorb heavy demurrage charges on materials brought into the country and left on the docks because of the failure of the railroads to move them promptly are being reviewed by the Director of Traffic of the United States Maritime Commission, officials of the agency said March 6.

Whether any remedial action will be taken is problematical however. Officials who have had the matter under investigation for some time said that they could see no solution of the problem other than for the consignees to make greater efforts to have the materials moved during the "free time" and before the penalty charges on overtime storage begin to run.

At least two suggestions have been made to relieve the consignees of the burden:—

1. That the "free time" period which now runs for five days from the time the vessel is completely unloaded be extended.
2. That the demurrage charges be applied against the railroad rather than the cargo.

Commission officials expressed opposition to both the proposals. Any extension of the "free time" would be contrary to every effort now being made to speed up the movement of goods, they point out. The suggestion that the demurrage run against the railroads, they added, would mean modification of a procedure that has always existed, and is not warranted by the facts. They said that they have had only six complaints that materials were not being moved promptly in the past fourteen months.

Reports that the consignees had encountered difficulties with the freight--handling labor unions when they sent in their own trucks with helpers to pick up the shipments was "news" to the commission. Officials said they had heard of no such situation existing. But, it is common talk that companies' trucks cannot go to the pier to pick up goods.

Insulin Certification Rules Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Several amendments have been made to the rules of the Food and Drug Administration on the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of insulin; they are effective from March 17.

Time term, "insulin U.S.P.," is redefined. Distinctive colors are set for the outside wrappers of different strengths of globin insulin (with zinc). Appropriate changes are made to cover 40-unit and 80-unit globin insulin (with zinc). The statement of limits of preservatives is revised, as are also the descriptions of solutions 1 and 2 for biological testing. Revised directions are given with respect to blood sugar concentration test. A new paragraph on the biological reaction of 80-unit globin insulin (with zinc) is added. The use of glycerin in production processes is authorized.

Penicillin Distribution Unit to Be Closed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Civilian Penicillin Distribution Unit that was set up in Chicago last May by the War Production Board to control the distribution of penicillin among the hospitals is to be closed down early in April, now that the drug is obtainable through the normal channels of trade. Although supplies of the drug are not yet in sufficient quantity to meet all demands of civilians, all the needs of the hospitals are being adequately met, and officials no longer see the need of continuing the existence of the office. They report that the transition from strict governmental

—*Continued on page 52*

To Direct Distribution

John G. Bill has been made director of distribution for Sharp & Dohme, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Aniline Holdings Of Winthrop to Be Sold

OPD Washington Bureau

James E. Markham, Alien Property Custodian, has announced that he has authorized the General Aniline & Film Corporation to sell the 6,150 outStanding shares of Class B common stock of the Winthrop Chemical Company of Delaware at public auction. This stock, which represents one-half of the total stock of the Winthrop Company and carries with it the right to elect one of the three directors of Winthrop Chemical, is owned by General Aniline & Film Corporation. Ninety-eight percent of the stock of General Aniline was vested by the Alien Property Custodian after he found that it was controlled by I. G. Farbenindustrie.

Mr. Markham said that Sterling Drug, Inc., of Delaware, which now owns all of the Class A stock of Winthrop, has offered General Aniline $9,500,000 for the 6,150 shares of Class B stock. However, in keeping with the custodian's policy of disposing of alien property at auction sale, he has directed that the stock be sold at public auction on April 23, 1945.

—*Continued on page 66*

Shoemaker & Busch Co. Interest Purchased

Shoemaker & Busch, Inc., wholesale druggist, Philadelphia, has announced that the interest of the Busch estate has been purchased by the law firm of Wexler & Weisman of Philadelphia.

The business will be operated as heretofore under the management of Harold C. Halberstadt, who was elected president at a meeting of the directorate, March 16. Morris M. Wexler was named vice-president and Morris Weisman, secretary-treasurer.

It was announced that the firm of Wexler & Weisman purchased this business as an investment of their own and have no other connection with any drug organization. It was emphatically stated that they are not representing anyone else.

Sulphur Export Hearing Scheduled by FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered that the taking of testimony will be started April 10 in its action against the Sulphur Export Corporation et al. (docket No. 202-6). The hearing will be staged in the commission's building, Sixth street and Constitution avenue, Washington, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

The trial examiner named for the taking of testimony in this action is John W. Norwood.

Tariff Bargain Extension To Be Argued in April

OPD Washington Bureau

Presidential authority to reduce import duties another 50 percent below the levels prevailing January 1, 1945, is proposed in legislation (H. R. 2652) introduced on behalf of the administration in the house March 16 by Representative Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, chairman of the ways and means committee. Hearings on the measure will start next month, Mr. Doughton said.

The bill, which is an amendment to the reciprocal trade agreement (tariff bargain) act of 1934, also extends the President's authority to negotiate trade agreements under the act for another period of three years after June 12, 1945, the date when the existing authority expires. Tariffs already have been cut about one-third below the Hawley-Smoot rates in the twenty-eight trade agreements which have become effective since the act was passed in 1934.

Indications were apparent that the measure, which is in furtherance of the administration's announced policy of breaking down trade barriers, will run into a storm of opposition in Congress. Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the ways and means committee, predicted its passage would "strip the United States of all economic defenses against pauper labor of other nations." He added that it would scuttle plans to provide 60,000,000 jobs when the war is over.

Representative John McCormick of Massachusetts, Democratic floor leader of the house, said on the other hand that the legislation would play an important part in solving problems necessary in the establishment of permanent peace. Mr. Doughton stressed that the bill does not mean that all tariffs will be reduced and said there is no authority to put any import item on the free list.

American Potash Names Kolb Gen'l Sales Head

Edward M. Kolb has been made general sales manager for the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Mr. Kolb became associated with the American Potash & Chemical in 1932.

Edward M. Kolb

In 1934 he opened a branch sales office for the company in Baltimore, and remained in charge there until the branch office was closed in September, 1939. Following the closing of the Baltimore office, Mr. Kolb was assigned to the general sales office in New York, and in February, 1942, was named manager of potash sales, which position he has held to the present time.

DDT Still Uncertain For General Use

OPD Washington Bureau

Release of DDT for general use in agriculture to combat pests that attack field crops, livestock, and trees appears unlikely at any time in the near future. Results of two years of testing of the warborn insecticide by the Research Administration of the Department of Agriculture finds far too many questions concerning the material still unanswered for the government to give its approval to general use at this time, officials report.

Tests with the chemical against more than 170 different species of insects have found DDT insecticides to be definitely more effective than others currently used for control of some thirty pests; against eighteen other insects, DDT insecticides were about equal to those ordinarily used, and against fourteen important destructive pests, including the boll weevil,

—*Continued on page 52*

Herty Medal Awarded To Dr. P.N. Gross

The Herty Medal for 1945 has been awarded to Dr. Paul N. Gross, head of the Duke University chemistry department. The medal, awarded annually by the Chemistry Club of Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, was given to Dr. Gross for his tobacco research work.

Stockpiling Scheme Laid Before Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill to amend the strategic materials purchase act of 1939 to carry out the recommendations of the Army and Navy Munitions Board on stockpiling, which were made to Congress early this year, has been introduced in the senate by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, sponsor of the original stockpiling law. The bill (S. 752) has been referred to the senate military affairs committee.

Under its provisions a policy-making agency would be created to be known as the stockpile board which would direct the stockpiling and purchasing operations of other government agencies. Stockpiling operations would be applied to the items included in groups A and B of the ANMB report (*OPD* February 12, 1945) or such additional items as the board considers necessary.

Purchases of materials would be made, as far as practicable, from supplies of the materials in excess of commercial demand. Except where the board determines that it would be

—*Continued on page 61*

Surplus Plant Disposal Control Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

The Surplus Property Administration, under terms of a bill (H. R. 2694) introduced in the house by Representative Gordon L. McDonough of California, would be required to submit reports to Congress and seek congressional approval before it could dispose of any plants listed in clauses 1 through 8 of section 19 of the surplus property act which cost the government $1,000,000 or more.

The clauses covered include plants for aluminum, magnesium, synthetic rubber, chemical, aviation gasoline, iron, and steel, also pipelines, patents, processes, technics, and inventions. Under existing law, SPA needs to report on only such properties as cost $5,000,000 or more and does not need to have a vote of affirmation from Congress to dispose of them.

OPD Forum

(Outlet for Individual Opinion)

Anonymous communications will not be recognized; but, a signer's name will be withheld at request.

Oldest in the Trade

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

The writer wants to nominate as his candidate for the oldest active chemical man in the United States, and one who has been continuously active in the chemical business for a longer period than any other living chemical man, a resident of the good old chemical center—Philadelphia.

George Stanley James is my candidate, and he was born in Philadelphia November 24, 1852, a mere matter of ninety-three years ago.

Mr. James graduated from the old Philadelphia High School, now Central High, one of the thirty-five to graduate out of an entering class of 140. This graduation was in June, 1870, and Mr. James immediately obtained employment with a naval stores and chemical concern in Philadelphia, named Prentice & Fitler. After a year or two he moved to another naval stores firm called John F. Lee & Co., and this latter concern going out of business, he joined up with Edward H. Rowley, also in the same line of business.

Having made many friends in the leather trade, Mr. James decided that he would have a better opportunity selling neatsfoot oil and chemicals to the leather manufacturers of whom there were a great number in Philadelphia. With this in mind he connected with F. S. Walton Company, important neatsfoot and other animal oil manufacturers. He was with F. S. Walton Company for more than thirty years from 1890. F. S. Walton was later merged, the resulting firm being the present Reilly Whiteman & Walton Company for whom Mr. James still acts as a Philadelphia representative. In addition, for the past fifty-five years he has acted as an individual independent chemical broker, and a successful one, as he naturally had and has many friends in the trade.

The roster of the graduating class of 1870 at the Philadelphia High School contains the names of some who afterwards were national figures. Among these were Elihu Thomson, American electrician, who secured more than 500 patents for inventions; one of these was for electric welding; Robert Pattison, twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania; Dewey Bates, painter and artist to the Court at London, and others.

Mr. James has always had many interests outside of the chemical business. At ninety-three he is still a straight-framed man about six feet tall, well set, and with an active mind. For years he was a noted figure as an oarsman, and several times rowed in crews sent abroad. An ehtusiastic member of the Vesper Boat Club he served several terms as vice-commodore, and as its naval representative in the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia. Mr. James was a single and double sculler too, and his pet grouch was that the mile races should be 2 miles.

A member of the Dickens' Fellowship, Mr. James knows every work and every character of that author, and is still considered an authority on Charles Dickens. He also is a student of Grecian and Roman mythology and has always, until a recent impairment of his vision, been an omnivorous reader.

The writer recently had luncheon with Mr. James and inquired, as a novice of only fifty-three years in the chemical business, what his philosophy of life was. He replied:—"I smoke all the cigars I can get, drink all the liquor I can get; I do everything they say I shouldn't do; and I worry about nothing." Not so long ago two bandits followed Mr. James up on his front porch when he was returning home late one night. They beat him up pretty badly, but afterwards his greatest regret was that the one who stole his watch was the one who got away.

If anyone has a qualifying candidate to match this grand old bird, George James, I would be pleased to hear of him.

Philadelphia. ALEX. C. FERGUSSON.
March 19, 1945.

Imperial Color Wins 'E'

The pigment color-chemical division of the Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, has won its third Army-Navy "E" Award.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 23, 1945	Mar. 16, 1945	Mar. 24, 1944
132.6	132.8	137.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Downgoings were again predominant last week in the price trends in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. The last-named of that trio was the chiefly influential group. Quicksilver was further cheapened, but its derivatives were still unchanged.

Shipping continued its handicapping effects, operating through both transportation and containers, especially in drums and cylinders, which are not getting satisfactory return-trip service.

Calls for materials were still curtailed or deferred by lack of men and of metals and other basic materials in consuming industries.

Bids Wanted

Acetic Acid:—1,000 pounds, Justice Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; invitation P1-25-79-0, opening March 29.

Acetic Acid:—600 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington; opening March 26.

Alcohol:—Supplies as required during the period April 1 through June 30; invitation 435, opening April 2.

Aluminum, Granular:—1,459 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Ammonium Perchlorate:—873 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Antimony Sulphide, Powdered:—50 gallons for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Biologicals:—Supply for Cleveland City Hospital; opening March 29.

Bismuth Bromide:—35 ounces for sale, Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Bismuth Tetraoxide:—4 pounds for sale, Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Cadmium Acetate:—100 grams for sale, Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Calcium Chloride:—100 pounds for sale, Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Calcium Cyanide:—6,250 pounds for sale, Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Calcium Fluoride:—86 pounds for sale, Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Calcium Oxalate:—32 ounces for sale, Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Cellulose Nitrate Strips:—1,954 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Copper Arsenate:—428 ounces for sale at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Defense Supplies Corporation.

Corrugated Containers:—100,000, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington; opening March 28.

—Continued on page 60

Mo. Drug & Chemical Group Elect Officers

Franc A. Barada, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., has been elected president of the Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri. Other officers elected were:—Vice-presidents, Morton S. Johnson, of the Solvay Sales Corporation; Richard S. Reamer, of William R. Warner & Co.; J. F. Hershner, of Od Peacock Sultan Company; secretary, Charles E. Caspari, jr., of the Monsanto Chemical Company; treasurer, J. Louis Lanz, of the Dorothy Perkins Company.

Dr. Van Pelt Joins Battelle Institute

Dr. J. R. Van Pelt, jr., until recently technical director of the Museum of Science and Industry, in Chicago, has joined the staff of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. According to an announcement by Clyde Williams, Battelle director, Dr. Van Pelt will head Battelle's program of research education.

Obituaries

George S. McCarty

George S. McCarty, founder of the American Aniline & Extract Company in 1902, died in a hospital in Philadelphia, March 18. He was seventy-six years of age. Mr. McCarty, who retired from the American Aniline organization in 1915, won the United States trap shooting championship in 1908, 1909, 1921 and 1922.

Surviving are his wife, three sons and a daughter.

Samuel P. Nickells

Samuel P. Nickells, identified with the drug industry for more than sixty years previous to his retirement in 1939 from the insecticide department of S. P. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, New York, died in his home in Ridgewood, N. J., March 17. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Born in Ohio in 1866, Mr. Nickells entered the employ of Eli Lilly & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Minneapolis, at Kansas City. Six years with the Eli Lilly firm was followed by four years as a salesman in the Kansas City branch of Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit. In 1895, he was sent to New Orleans to establish a Parke, Davis branch. In 1903 Mr. Nickells resigned from Parke, Davis & Co., to establish a New Orleans branch for William R. Warner & Co. He came to New York in 1906 as sales manager for William R. Warner & Co., and in 1908 was transferred to the home office of William R. Warner & Co. in Philadelphia as general sales manager. In 1915 he joined S. B. Penick & Co. as vice-president. He continued in that post

—Continued on page 61

Patent Reform Aimed In Three Bills

OPD Washington Bureau

Three bills substantially modifying the patent laws along lines that have been proposed several times in the past by the Department of Justice and recommended by the Temporary National Economic Committee have been introduced in the house by Representative Frank W. Boykin of Alabama. They are now under consideration by the committee on patents, of which Mr. Boykin is chairman.

The first of the bills (H. R. 2630) is of the compulsory licensing category. It provides that owners of United States patents may submit to the Commissioner of Patents a written offer to grant licenses which are to be entered into a public register to be maintained by the Patent Office. In the event the offerer of a license refuses or fails to grant a license to a person seeking the same, the latter can apply to the commissioner who shall have authority, after hearing, to fix reasonable terms and conditions to the extent they are not stated in the offer, and to order issuance of the license. Appeals from the commissioner's decision may be made to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

The second bill (H. R. 2631) is intended to change a condition under the present law which has made it possible for a patent-owner to enjoy his patent monopoly for periods far exceeding the intended seventeen years, by means of filing divisional applications. The bill provides that

—Continued on page 48

Phthalic Anhydride Quotas Increase Asked

Members of the dyestuff industry advisory committee have urged WPB to increase quarterly allocation of phthalic anhydride by approximately 375,000 pounds to meet military and essential civilian requirements. The industry needs 14,000,000 pounds annually of a total phthalic anhydride production of 140,000,000 pounds.

Great Lakes Laboratories Names Hiller to Sales Post

Great Lakes Laboratories, Cleveland, has named P. M. Hiller general manager. He was formerly sales and production manager for Jones Medical Laboratories, Inc.

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Phthalic Alkyd Resins Use Is Curtailed

Two actions to conserve for urgent military needs the dangerously low supply of phthalic alkyd resins were announced March 23 by the War Production Board.

First, an effort will be made to reduce both producers' and consumers' inventories to approximately a fifteen-day level in the April allocation of the material, the Chemicals Bureau said. In this step, consideration will be given to West coast paint manufacturers, allowing them somewhat larger working inventories, because of increased transportation time, WPB said. However, the agency suggested that all producers and users of alkyd resins endeavor to use inventories of slowly moving and obsolete types of trese materials wherever possible in the war effort.

The second step will be to amend schedule 59 to order M-300, to require users of coatings conforming to specification 3-171 and 3-173 to purchase grade II coatings containing semialkyd if they have facilities either to bake such coatings for forty-five minutes at 200° F., or for shorter periods of time at higher temperatures. Grade I coatings of specifications 3-67F, made without alkyd resins, must be used by those who have baking facilities. A special form of certification will be used in this connection.

WPB also said that it plans to deny alkyd resins for United States Maritime Commission specification 52-MC-30, and that all contractors will be required to substitute coatings made under other appropriate specifications of the commission. In addition, the enduse for coatings (0305 in WPB-1-217) covering all types of deck and superstructure topcoats, will be deleted from list A (military enduses) appearing in schedule 59, and application for such uses should be made under group III (other military uses) under schedule 59 of M-300.

Fats, Oils Quotas Set For Household Soap

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has amended War Food Order No. 42b continuing the permitted use of fats and oils in the manufacture of household package and bar soap for civilian consumption in the second quarter at about the level of use during February and March, and reinstating provisions which limit the soap inventories of industrial users to a 45-day supply. The inventory limitation is effective March 22, 1945; the quota provisions, April 1, 1945.

The manufacturers' fats and oils quota for making household soap was reduced January 31, 1945, from 90 to 85 percent of the average quarterly use during 1940 and 1941. The effect of this action was to reduce the February and March production of this type of soap to approximately 80 percent of the production during the same months of the (1940-41) base period. The amendment fixes the fats and oils quota for household soap at 80 percent—the same quota that was in effect for all soaps for several months prior to October, 1943.

With one minor modification, provisions of WFO 42b, which limit the soap inventories of industrial users to a 45-day supply, are on the same basis as those that were in effect under WFO 86 prior to its termination August 24, 1944. Under WFO 86, the limitation was based on aggregate totals. The new provisions, however, permit inventory calculations by types of soap used for specific purposes. For example, if a user has less than a 45-day supply of any type of soap, for a specific purpose, he may acquire that type up to the 45-day level for that purpose, even though he has that type of soap in inventory for other specific purposes.

The inventory limitation was reinstated to provide a more even distribution of available soap supplies among industrial users.

Vesting Orders Claims Deadline Extended

Alien Property Custodian James E. Markham has announced extension to August 1, 1945, the time within which any person except a national of a designated enemy country may file a notice of any claim arising as a result of a vesting order. The action taken was in the form of an amendment to APC General Order No. 2.

Mr. Markham explained that vesting orders generally provide for a one-year period within which notices of claim may be filed, but that the deadline for filing had been extended several times previously. The custodian pointed out that there is now pending before Congress legislation that may clarify his powers with respect to such claims, and that the action extending the filing date was taken so that no undue hardship or inequity would be caused prospective claimants.

Surplus Property Pamphlet Available

The Surplus Property Board has announced that a pamphlet containing sections III, IV, and V of the Handbook of Standards for Describing Surplus Property is now available at the Superintendent of Documents at a price of 15 cents a copy. These sections cover the following classes of property:—Section III, textile, leather, and fiber, crude, basic and finished products. Section IV, chemicals, drugs, medicines, oils, fats, waxes, cosmetics, and household chemical preparations. Section V, glass, clay, stone, and other non-metallic mineral, crude, basic, and finished products.

WPB Forest Products Bureau Head Named

Harold Boeschenstein, War Production Board Operations vice chairman, has announced the appointment of Benton R. Cancell to be director of the Forest Products Bureau. Mr. Cancell went to WPB in May, 1943, as an industrial specialist in the Pulp and Paper Division, and since November, 1944, has been serving in the capacity of deputy director of the Forest Products Bureau.

In private life, Mr. Cancell is assistant to the president of the St. Regis Paper Company.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Speculative transactions and their effect on price levels are coming more and more to the forefront in discussions of government officials of the problems they are facing in attempting to hold the line against inflation. Considerable pressure is being built up for curbing this activity which may well bear watching in the future.

The first time the subject broke into open discussion was several weeks ago when the Federal Reserve Board proposed that drastic restrictions be placed on capital gains. By removing the incentive to make excessive profits from speculative transactions, the board felt that the job of preventing price inflation would be made that much easier.

Price Administrator Bowles brought up the matter again during the hearings on the price bill extension. He suggested that the senate banking committee consider the problem of stock market inflation along with suggestions of putting a curb on prices of real estate. He tossed it off merely as a suggestion to the committee and made no attempt to amplify it, but commented that it is becoming a major problem too serious to be long deferred. Secretary Morgenthau is moving to prevent speculation in the next bond issue.

It would be only a short step from placing a curb on stock market price rises to a curb on speculative commodity prices.

Potash for Government

The position of the Department of the Interior in the matter of the potash-land lease proviso that the government have an option on a portion of all production has been officially expressed thusly:—

Section 3(d) of the form of lease of the new potash regulations, which is a revision of part 194 of title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, would permit the government to buy some of the mineral taken under a potash lease. This department is interested in the widest use of mineral resources under its jurisdiction. It is not interested in entering general commercial competition, but believes it desirable to maintain the right to buy potash for experimental and other purposes. For example, the government now is a distributor on an experimental basis of certain types of fertilizer. There is a bill pending (S. 74) which contemplates even broader activity in this field. The government's ability to have potash for this purpose is obviously important.

It might be pointed out that section 3(d) merely reserves a right to buy, and then only after ample notice and on payment of prevailing prices. It does not follow that the lessor would necessarily avail himself of this provision. The section was inserted in part because it is our understanding that trade practices in the potash industry are such that the government might not find it possible to secure the supplies of potash which it desires without some such provision in its lease. It should be noted, too, that the law itself authorizes the government to take its royalty in cash or in kind.

The trade practice to which reference is made is that of booking orders about a year in advance of delivery. The departmental presumption is that, if the potash produced in any year did not exceed the commitments on such orders, none would be available for other customers.

Wage Floor Boosting

The liberal-minded prolabor-thinking members of the senate have renewed the drive launched in the last Congress for upping the floor on wages to levels more nearly commensurate with those now being paid workers under wartime conditions.

Their first move is being made in the direction of informing the National War Labor Board that it is the sense of Congress that it should not approve any minimum wage scale of less than 65 cents an hour. This is proposed in S. Con. Res. 11 just introduced by Senators Claude Pepper of Florida, Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin and Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina.

The second step is to be expected when legislation is introduced amending the fair labor standards act to replace the present 40-cent minimum with the 65-cent minimum. That can be expected when S. Con. Res. 11 is disposed of. The theory of the sponsors is that high wages means more money in the pockets of the workers, and more money means more spending, and more spending means more jobs. They soft-pedal the fact that high wages means high costs which means high prices.

Mice Are Scarce

Mice are now added to the growing list of current shortages as a result of military demands. The little white rodents that are used for experimental work by pharmaceutical manufacturers, hospitals, and other research institutions are going to be very scarce for the next three months or so, according to WPB warnings.

The reason for it are the heavy military requirements for Japanese "B" and encephalitis vaccine needed by the army in the disease-ridden areas of the South Pacific now occupied and to be occupied. The vaccine is made from the brains of the rodents after injections is required in such quantities that there will be practically none of the mice available for other uses.

WPB's suggestion is that those who need mice for experimental work begin now to grow their own colonies if they are not to be affected by the pinch.

Army Medical Honor

A medical badge has been authorized by the War Department for members of the Medical Department assigned or attached to the infantry in recognition of the service rendered during combat. The badge is of silver metal, eliptical in shape, with the Medical Department's insignia, the caduceus, and the Geneva cross superimposed on a litter surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves.

Enlisted and officer personnel below field grade (major) are eligible for the badge and it may be awarded to the regimental surgeon regardless of rank. Awards are to be made by the regimental commander for "satisfactory performance of duty under actual combat conditions." It is to be worn on the left breast above decorations and service ribbons.

Air Traffic with Chile

The Department of Commerce has just issued another in its series of air-cargo potentials bulletins which seek to tell succinctly the possibilities and probabilities of transporting commodities by air between the United States and Latin America. The latest bulletin covers Chile. Past issues covered Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The bulletin details lists of commodities entering into trade between the United States and Chile, valued from 50 cents to $25 a pound and commodities possessing perishability, fragility, or style factor, making them air-cargo potentials. Because of Chile's geographical remoteness from the United States, the experts believe that air transport will be relatively more in demand thither than in most other South American countries.

Funds for Oil Producers

The Smaller War Plants Corporation has decided to take a flyer in the oil business—to a limited extent at least. It won't be able to get in very deeply unless PAW permits it, which hasn't been done yet. What it has done, however, is to broaden its loaning policies to include loans to small oilwell operators, and at least one such loan already has been made.

The broadened policy of SWPC is to provide financial aid in the cleaning out of existing and currently producing oil wells to increase production when favorable recommendation is given by competent technical authority, and to loan money for the purchase of pipe, tubing, rods, and pumping units in order to place wells on pipelines. No financial assistance will be given in the drilling of new wells without the sayso of PAW. The board will consider applications for such as-

—Continued on page 43

Linseed Oil Barter With Argentina Talked

OPD Washington Bureau

Negotiations have been underway for several weeks between officials of the government and Argentine interests looking towards the possible exchange of a quantity of American fuel oil for Argentine linseed oil or flaxseed to bolster dwindling linseed oil supplies in the United States.

The entire matter, however, is being kept a closely guarded secret, no one in a responsible position being willing to discuss its progress or express any opinion whether the negotiations will ever result in anything tangible. The unstable diplomatic relations existing between the two countries makes an announcement impossible in advance of final action, it is pointed out.

Conflicting reports are heard from various quarters on the amounts involved: no two are in agreement. There is an unwillingness to accept as accurate reports out of Buenos Aires recently that the exchange would involve about 500,000 tons of linseed oil for 250,000 tons of fuel oil. These figures appear to be much too high to be given any credence.

For some time Argentina has been making use of its excess stocks of flaxseed as fuel, being short of oil, gasoline and the like. With linseed oil supplies in the United States so short that strict limitations on its use have had to be imposed by the War Food Administration, the suggestion that some kind of an exchange agreement be worked out with Argentina has come almost as a natural course.

In the absence of any other means of replenishing linseed oil supplies here, the prospects are that the existing controls over the use of linseed oil will remain—if they are not made tighter—during the intervening months until the new crop comes in. The fats and oils supply situation is being compared with that of the early days of the war when this country was suddenly shut off from overseas sources. Reports are current of talk in some government circles of a further curtailment of inventories and in quotas of oils for paints and soaps.

OPA Industrial Alcohol Group to Meet March 28

OPD Washington Bureau

An organizational meeting of the fourteen members recently appointed to the Industrial Alcohol Industry Advisory Committee will be held in Washington, D. C., March 28, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The committee members will discuss with OPA officials provisions of the regulation that governs maximum prices for the commodity (Maximum Price Regulation 28—Industrial Alcohol). This regulation provides a cost-plus method for establishing maximum prices. Members of the committee are:—

Lewis H. Marks, of the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia; I. J. Seskis, of the Schenley Distillers Corp., New York; Owsley Brown, of Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation, Louisville; G. A. Kent, of the Grain Processing Corporation, Muscatine, Iowa; William Krug, jr., Manager, Alcohol Division, of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Richard Nelson, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Louisville; Joseph Loeffler, of the Fleischmann Distilling Corp., Peekskill, N. Y.; Victor O'Shaughnessy, of James Walsh & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Julian P. Van Winkle, of the Stitzel-Weller Distillery, Shively, Ky.; Henry A. Perry, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York; E. W. Zinser, of the W. B. Gambill Distilling Company, Crandon, Wis.; William Weisman, of the Cedar Valley Distillery, Wooster, Ohio; W. F. Reich, of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York; and William P. Marsh, jr., of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York.

Keeley Consultant To WPB Chairman

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of William C. Keeley as consultant on production to the chairman has been announced by the War Production Board. Mr. Keeley is vice-president of the Air Reduction Company, New York, with which company he has been associated for twenty-four years. Prior to that he was with General Motors Corporation. He is a resident of Fairfield, Conn.

in the Land where nobody goes

THIS WAR is taking our G. I.'s to places "where nobody ever goes"—where the sun seldom shines and "dogs all bark at strangers." The photograph above was taken on Biak Island in the South Pacific, where fallen trees give witness to the fierceness of a battle which blasted Jap tanks into uselessness.

In such rain-soaked places a soldier's poncho is one of his best friends. Newest weather-proof army ponchos are made of fabric coated with a vinyl resin. They are light weight, flexible, durable . . . do not get sticky in hot weather, or crack with the cold.

To make the vinyl resin adhere satisfactorily to fabric, a special synthetic rubber cement is used, in which an important ingredient is *Nitropropane*—a chemical manufactured by Commercial Solvents.

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Chemical Allocations Issued for March

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in March under allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. This is the thirtieth in a series of monthly reports. Allocations follow:—

Acetaldehyde—All requests were allocated in full.

Acetic Acid—Requests for uses not identifiable as military were allocated in full to the following uses:—Textile processing, 1,042,290 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 665,128 pounds; paint pigments, 428,236 pounds; dyestuffs, 335,901 pounds; photographic, 86,256 pounds; insecticides, 121,980 pounds; metallic acetates, 106,000 pounds; miscellaneous acetates, 443,665 pounds; research laboratory reagents, 73,763 pounds; all others, 420,243 pounds. Uses in the production of commodities distributed under allocation orders are not included in the above.

Acetic Anhydride—All requests were allocated in full except cellulose acetate yarn (23,445,563 pounds) and cellulose acetate staple fiber (4,822,957 pounds), which were cut to 94 percent of the base established for rayon producers.

Acetone—Requests were allocated as follows:—Drugs (100 percent of requests) and liniments (90 percent), making a total of 820,067 pounds; lacquers, thinners, etc., 365,236 pounds (15 percent of requests, except for denial of the following uses:—Athletic equipment, cigarette cases, compacts, cosmetics, display fixtures, household equipment and furnishings, jewelry, mannikin manufacture, mirrors and frames, nail polish and remover, novelties, puppetoons; refinishing autos, buses, musical instruments, trailers, trucks; statuary, toys and games, venetian blinds); plastics, 36,305 pounds (15 percent of requests except for denial of the following uses:—Baby rattles, pacifiers, teethers, barettes, beads, combs, cosmetic containers, dice, finger nail shields, knitting needles, novelty jewelry, picture frames, plastic ornaments, playing cards, shaving brush handles, spangles and sequins); rayon, 3,371,700 pounds (100 percent); shoe adhesives, cements, other shoe items, 250,405 pounds (60 percent for shoe adhesives and cements and 20 percent for other uses); textiles, 51,119 pounds (15 percent of requests except for denial of: baby carriages, bathinettes, bookbinding and book cloth, hats, shade cloth, shower curtains); miscellaneous, 231,500 pounds (70 percent average).

Civilian supply of this solvent was somewhat easier in the past two months because of decreased requirements for export. However, sharp increase in these requirements for March coupled with increases in several military items have greatly reduced the amount available for civilian purposes. The requirements for rayon have also increased parallel with the increased production arising from easing of the acetic anhydride supply in March.

Acetylene Black—All requests for authorized end uses were allocated in full.

Acrylic Resins—Acrylic resins and acrylic monomer were allocated in full to the following non-military uses: Emulsions for finishing shoe and mechanical leather; monomer for dentures and vitamin synthesis; rods and tubes for industrial inspection lights and gauges, and medical instruments; and molding powder for dentures, pessaries, and special industrial instruments.

No allocations were made for solutions or for cast sheet for civilian uses. Small amounts of off-grade molding powder and a moderate quantity of off-grade and non-standard aircraft grade cast sheet were allowed for miscellaneous uses, pursuant to paragraph (f) of M-300.

Adipic Acid—Nylon, the principal use for which this acid is allocated, was granted 93 percent of requests. A total of 20,300 pounds was allocated for other purposes, chiefly for sealing and slushing compounds for aircraft use. These were allowed on the following basis:—Sealing and slushing compounds, 43 percent of requests; petroleum demulsifiers, 50 percent; fabric coatings, 60 percent; structural resins, 23 percent; research and development, for which only a small quantity was requested, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 70 percent.

Alkanolamines — Monoethanolamine —A small amount was allowed for gas absorption but all other civilian requests were denied. Diethanolamine—Uses were allocated 15 percent of requests. Diethylethanolamine—All requests were granted in full.

Alkyl Amines—All requests for monomethylamine and dimethylamine were denied.

Allyl Alcohol and Allyl Chloride—All requests were granted in full.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous—All requests for usage were granted in full although several requests to purchase were curtailed because of excess inventories and to reduce the strain on present shipping facilities.

Ammonium Silicofluoride—Sufficient ammonium silicofluoride was allocated to meet requirements of the metal casting industries and to provide in part for the demand for other uses, primarily laundry-sour and mothproofing.

Ammonia and Nitrogen Compounds —Ammonia sulphate has been in sufficient supply. Thus, all industrial and agricultural requests during the months of February and March, within the limits of individual allocations, were filled. Nitrogen solutions approved for delivery in March were not as great as were made available in February, but were comparable with December and January shipments—the effect of the military program being again reflected in this compound. Sudden changes in military requirements for ammonium nitrate made it impossible to deliver a large part of the domestic tonnage already approved for March shipment. Canadian production will be 3,000 tons less than had been expected for March, and allocations are outstanding for more Canadian ammonium nitrate for March delivery than can possibly be filled. However, the tonnage involved is not so serious as in the case of TVA production, as the Canadian material not delivered in March can be taken care of early in the succeeding month. Industrial requirements for sodium nitrate were approved in full except in the case of consumers who have built up inventories at WPB request for use during the peak agricultural season. The percentage received by manufacturers for fertilizer materials, through the month of March, for the current fiscal year, was greater than the percentage received at the same time in the last fertilizer year. Increases in ordnance requirements for ammonia were sharply reflected in decreased supplies for agriculture in March. The supply of sodium cyanide remains approximately the same whereas the demands, largely military, continue to increase. The amount available for civilian use in March was therefore less than in preceding months.

Anilin—The following allocations of anilin, other than those for direct military purposes, were granted after adjustments had been made for probable inflation:—anilin salt, 35,000 pounds (22 percent of requests); cyclohexylamine, 408,000 pounds (70 percent); dimethylanilin (civilian use), 500,000 pounds (60 percent); diphenylamine, 1,400,000 pounds (82 percent); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 448,800 pounds (87 percent); dyes and pigments, 1,266,600 pounds (67 percent); hydroquinone, 625,750 pounds (100 percent); monoethylanilin, 298,000 pounds (83 percent); other rubber chemicals, 2,913,650 pounds (85 percent); mining flotation agents, 20,000 pounds (67 percent); phenylethanolamine, 34,000 pounds (85 percent); resins and plastics, 155,850 pounds (85 percent); miscellaneous and small orders, 59,606 pounds (77 percent).

Arsenic—Quarterly allocation reported in January.

Barium Chemicals—The allocation was made under the procedure established in Paragraph (f) of M-300 (General Chemicals).

Benzaldehyde—Both NF and technical grades were allowed to the extent of 60 percent of requests as follows:—alpha amyl cinnamic aldehyde, 3,510 pounds; amyl cinnamic aldehyde, 11,015 pounds; benzyl ben-

—Continued on page 36

P.-A.'s Eye View of Business

Composite opinion, March 25, of purchasing agents comprising the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

There appears to be but little change in general business conditions in the past thirty days. The trend toward improvement, however, does register a drop, and reports generally indicate a more even situation. In only one case is there any indication of poorer conditions. Reports appear to indicate that we have about reached the top, and business generally is proceeding on an "as is" basis. New business bookings apparently are not so heavy, but the backlog is well into the year.

Industrial plants, with the exception of those experiencing a shortage of manpower and materials, are operating to capacity. The pressure is being applied increasingly on war production, especially in ordnance and aircraft production. Flood conditions in the Midwest have adversely affected production in that area. Embargoes also have affected all areas, and particularly those east of the Mississippi river.

Stocks of civilian goods are reported at low ebb in all areas.

Business conditions on the West coast appear about the same. Shipyards in certain areas may feel the effect of contract termination, but little actual dislocation is in evidence. The forthcoming peace conference holds the spotlight in the San Francisco area.

In Canada business appears to have reached a normal wartime level, at least temporarily. Outside work registers improvement due to improved weather conditions. The steel, textile and transportation industries show improvement; aluminum and petroleum are about the same as a month ago, while construction (which reports little or no new business) appears lower.

Commodity Prices

The reports as to the trend in commodity prices are just about identical with a month ago. In only one case is a lower or a higher price trend indicated. This follows closely the pattern for business generally.

Scrap iron continues extremely tight. Allotments for carbon steel and brass have been limited or reduced. Secondary aluminum ingots are strong. Some grades of aluminum scrap are in demand. Mill prices on jute linerboard, chip, and strawboard have been increased. Reclaimed rubber prices were increased as of February 1. Southern hardwoods have increased about 10 percent. An increase in pipe prices is expected.

Look for a short supply of soap for industry due to reduced supplies of tallow, grease, and oil.

New OPA ceilings on some chemicals and naval stores are reported. A decrease in the price of carbon machineshop turnings and iron borings of $1.50 per net ton, is reported.

In general, prices seem in the same category with labor, as "fringe" increases are in order—some with OPA approval, and some just made regardless. The majority of reports would indicate that here and there throughout the general commodity price field a "creeping upward" tendency is felt. While prices, generally, are the same as a month ago, they are holding firm and the trend is toward higher prices on many items.

While a few items reported from the West coast indicate spotty increases, the overall picture represents little change over a month ago.

Prices in Canada seem to be well controlled, and are reported holding steady. The change, if any, is, however, toward higher prices. Gasoline rationing in Canada has been set up for another year beginning April 1, 1945, on the same basis as at present.

Inventories

The trend has again turned toward lower inventories. Very few buyers report any increase. It seems evident, however, that lower inventories are largely the result of the depletion of stocks on hand due to inability to secure adequate deliveries on ordered materials. Reports from many areas indicate that reductions have about reached the minimum. Reductions made in late 1944, in contemplation of an early ending of the European war, have not been replaceable.

Reports indicate that inventories are being reduced to a dangerous point. Increased production in aircraft and

—Continued on page 60

Fertilizer Ass'n Elects Murph to Executive Post

The National Fertilizer Association has selected D. S. Murph to serve as executive secretary and treasurer upon the retirement of Charles Brand April 1. Mr. Murph, who has been

D. S. Murph

administrative assistant for eleven years, will serve as executive secretary and treasurer until a permanent successor to Mr. Brand is elected.

Previous to joining the association, Mr. Murph served as secretary to the committee on agriculture of the U. S. House of Representatives, was affiliated with the Bureau of Markets, practiced law in South Carolina, and served for a period in the Department of Agriculture during the organization of the cotton adjustment work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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Chemical — Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for organic solvents.

Lubricant — Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for oils.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes—Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for waxes.

Betamethylethylaminoalphaphenylpropanalphaol Sulphate, Levo

Pharmaceutical — New medicament (U.S. 2234933) for treating asthma and similar complaints.

Carrot-Flower Oil

Cosmetic—Adjuvant for perfumes. Imparter of special perfume note which is hard to copy.

Medium for perfuming agents.

Food—Aromatic in condiments and prepared foodstuffs.

2:3'-Dimethyl-8-ethyl-3:4-benzothiathiazolincarbocyanin Iodide

Photographic — Sensitizing agent (U.S. 2233509, 2233510, and 2233511) for photographic emulsions.

2-Hydroxy-3:5-di-isopropyldiphenyl

Disinfecant—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as disinfectant.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248-401) as preservative.

Suggested as preservative for animal, vegetable, and synthetic organic products.

Mercaptoethanol

(Monothioglycol)

Analysis—Suggested as sulphhydryl reagent for protein investigations.

Chemical—New organic chemical, a water-white liquid with boiling point of 157°C (760 mm), completely soluble in water, emitting hydrogen-sulphide odor, and reacting both as a mercaptan and an alcohol.

Suggested for use in synthesis of derivatives possibly of interest in depilatory and hair-curling formulations, dyestuffs, flotation agents, pharmaceuticals, pickling inhibitors, rubber chemicals.

Rubber—Suggested for use in polymerization of elastomers.

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C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

March 23, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Acetone prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher. Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works. lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs. 12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, bots.....lb. 13.50 -15.50

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks

Caprylic, 90%, ret. dms.....lb. No stocks

Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. Nominal

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs, 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½

Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —

Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼

Creasylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref... gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15

Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
diluted, cbys.....lb. .20 - —

Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
N.F., dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots., lb. .30 - .34

Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP djns., lb. .75 - .77

Lactic,[6] edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾

plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
ten or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½

tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[1] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
dms., spot.....lb. .21½- .22
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .17½- .19½

Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks

Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —

230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)

Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —

Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks

Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —

Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works. lb. .11¼- —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E., gal. .30 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42

USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44

Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57

Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾

Stearic,[1] double press., bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —

66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —

98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

C.P., USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —

Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%.lb. 5.00 - 7.00

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms.,[6] c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33

Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 1.86 - 1.96
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.81 - 1.91
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .26 - —

Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1830- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
tanks, frt. alld., E..lb. .1730- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. E. lb. .1780- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E...lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....bl. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

SD23G (replaced by SD28H).

SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l. ..gal. 17.67 - —
19 dms. ..... gal. 17.70½- —
1 to 18 dms. ..... gal. 17.73½- —
tanks ..... gal. 17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l. ..... gal. 18.62 - —
19 dms. ..... gal. 18.65½- —
1 to 16 dms. ..... gal. 18.68½- —
tanks ..... gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works. lb. .0860- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] ref'd, 91%, dms., extra, c.l., dlvd. ..gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., extra, c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .37½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, dms., included, 3c. per gal. more.
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls. lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, @ lb. .60 - .63
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. ..... lb. .55 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms. ..... gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Algin, bbls., fib. dms. ..... lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .15¾- .16¼

Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .57 - .58
Socotrine, kgs. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. ..... lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls. ..... lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. ..... lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., works, frt. equald. .lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks. .gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .89 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .84 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1390- —
tanks ..... lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp. ..... gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. ..lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. .lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works. ..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. .100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works. ..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. .100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works. ..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. .100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. .100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works. ..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. .100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works. ..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. .100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls. ..... lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works. ..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works. .lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works. .lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd. .lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd. ..lb. .09½- .10

Alumina chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, bulk, c.l., works. .lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works. .lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .03½- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works. .lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works. .lb. .024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works. ..... lb. .027 - .034
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 — .03¼
ton lots, same basis. .lb. .03½- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works. ..... lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. .lb. .20¾- —
contract, works. ..... lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. .lb. .78 - —
contract, works. ..... lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms. ..... lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, prec. bbls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7%, A1, 50-gal. dms., works. .lb. 18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract. ..... lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms. ..... lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l. ....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24 - —

Alumina sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. .100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3,5,4] c.l. ....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-dms. .lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms. ..... lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms. ..... lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-dms. .lb. .93 - —
Hitho, 150-lb. dms. ..... lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms. ..... lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms. ..lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins. ..... os. 13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. .lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks. .ton. 69.00 - —
pure, cyls. ..... lb. .14½- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys. ..... lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld. .lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. .lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs. ..... lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs. ..... lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .28 - —
dms. ..... lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. .lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. ..... lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs. .lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.71 - —
jars ..... lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs. ..... lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points. .ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis ..... ton. 46.00 - —
tech, bgs., works. ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works. ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-Limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. .ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms. ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. .lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs. ..... lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. .lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works. ..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls. ..... lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works. ..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. ..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms. ....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms. ..... lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works. ....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens. .ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports. ..ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works. ..... lb. .08 - —
dms., works. ..... lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works. .lb. .08 - —
dms., works .. lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls. ..... lb. .55 - —
jars ..... lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls. ..... lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls. .lb. 7.10 - 9.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis. .100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .12¾- .16¼
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. .lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Caproate, dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. .lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works. ....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .102 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots. ..... lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works. ..... lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works. ....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works. .lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works. ..... lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works. ..lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms. ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., lbs. .lb. .80 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. .lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. ....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. ....lb. .10¼- —
Salt, dms., works. ..... lb. .22 - .24

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TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½ Nom.
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, c.l.....lb. .16⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16⅝- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple Syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argois, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices.
Chloride (arsenous), bots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Arsenic, sulphide, yellow, bbls..lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .62
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cans. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½ —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l., N.Y...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. .....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340°F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.20 - —
290-295°F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
270°F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390°F, fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.26.50 - —
300-330°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
Asphalt, Manjak, No. 10, process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., c.l., Texas ref'y..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 5.90 - 6.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs, works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Barium oxide, dms., c.l., works.lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.26.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite, blk, mines.....ton. 7.00 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Bensidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 - .60
dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzyltidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns..lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-60%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[6] beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07¼- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works .....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —

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Bleaching powder,[6] dms., c.l. works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, Chicago....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,- molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.56 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis...ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.57.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
Bone meal, steamed, fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l....lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[6] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0285- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works...lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. 12 - —
Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls... .....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .73
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03⅛- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1790- —
l.c.l., frt. alld., same basis..lb. .1840- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1600- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Proprionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide(see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.33 - 3.45
Cirated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Calcium carbide,[1,3,6] dms., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.57.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.16.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.24.85 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms., lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.34
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., work..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls... .....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.56 - 2.67
Camphor,[6] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots..... ....lb. .48 - .55

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TARTAR EMETIC
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Camphor, synth., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.69	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83	—
smaller lots	lb.	.84	—
Monobromate, 25-lb. dm.	lb.	3.20	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides	lb.	No stocks	
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70	1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, bgs.	lb.	.86	Nom.
Canadian, bgs.	lb.	.86	Nom.
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.84	Nom.
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.84	Nom.
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80	—
98%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21½	—
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07	.07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	.08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	.08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
tech., Zone 1, 52¼-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	—
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., zone 1, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07	—
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.90	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14	—
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27	—
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal.		.83	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.90	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07	—
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17	—
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17	.19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	1.45	1.50
medium, cs.	lb.	1.25	1.30
decorticated, cs.	lb.	.71	.72
green, bgs.	lb.	.65	.66
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.85	—
50 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.90	—
Carvol bots.	lb.	22.50	23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32	.35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	—
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point	lb.	.22	—
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.22¼	—
less than 20, same basis.	lb.	.22¾	—
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.23¾	—
less than 20 bgs.	lb.	.24¼	—
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.17½	.18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.19	.20
Cassia[1]	lb.	No stocks	
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.26	.28
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	75.00	—
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works.	unit-ton.	2.90	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.00	13.00
synth. bots.	lb.	19.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin	lb.	2.15	2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Catnep. bls.	lb.	.65	.66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21	.21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	.35
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	—
kgs., works.	lb.	.37	—
Cerium oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots, bgs., same basis.	lb.	2.00	—
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50	—
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.45	.50
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South.	ton.	30.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	41.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.85	3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10	4.10
tank, works	100 lbs.	2.25	3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	9.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.60	—
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	8.50	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 89½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50	—
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00	24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00	—
Chloral hydrate, jars.	lb.	.93	.98
dms.	lb.	.90	.95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.35	—
Chlorine,[3,6,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
contracts	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20	.23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.32	—
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00	3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½	—
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00	—
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.02	6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns. 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13½*	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 + .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13½*	
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½*	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. (Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy dms.	lb.	3.70	3.80
standard, dms.	lb.	3.50	3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.53	.53½
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.52	.53
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.50	5.00
Citrine ointment, jars.	lb.	.95	1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00	7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, futures, bls.,	lb.	.16	.16½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.17½	.18
futures, bls.	lb.	.17¼	.17⅝
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.55	.60
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25	—
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.07½	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	—
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	9.25	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.08½	—
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25	—
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.75	—
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25	—
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.83¾	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works.	lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85	—
Chloride, kgs., works.	lb.	.87½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25	—
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32	.35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	—
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.33½	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	.44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00	—

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37	.38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38	.39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.41	.42
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
blue, bls.	lb.	.21	.23

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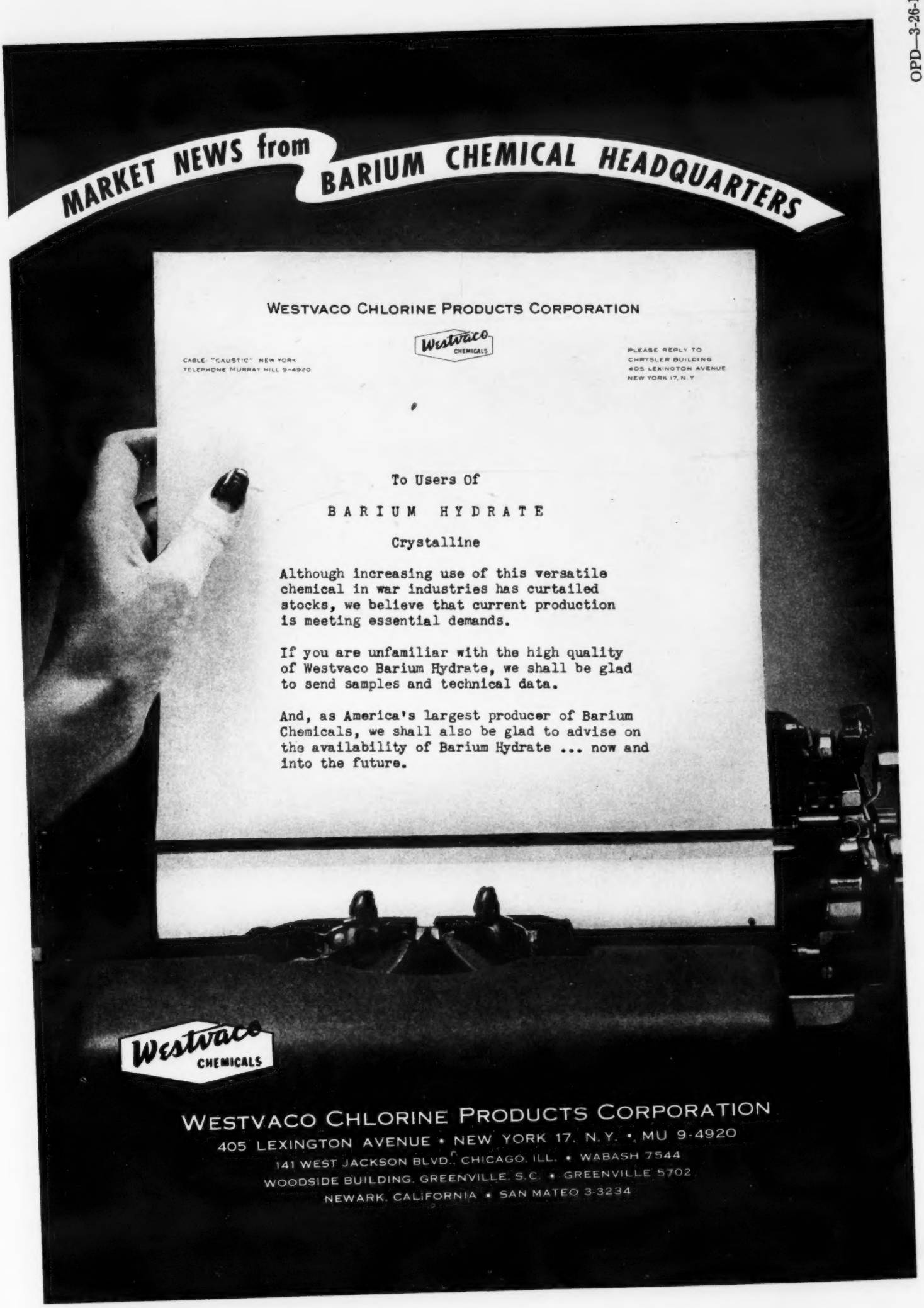

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Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½- .20½
cns.	lb.	.23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21 - .22
cns.	lb.	.25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.19 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .16
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50 - .52
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.25¼- —
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½- .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½- .23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 - .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. drms.	lb.	.15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- .28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls.	lb.	.21 - .24¼
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17 - .20
Resinate,[2] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. drms.	lb.	.15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
monohydrated, bgs., in drms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 bgs.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't	lb.	No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, futures, bgs.	lb.	.11¾- .12¼
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.16 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.01 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.74 - .75
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 - —
kgs.	lb.	.58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10 - 2.30
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 - .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¾
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾- .11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	9.50 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.03½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.09¾- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Persian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.	unit-ton.	1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis.	unit-ton.	1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works.	lb.	.14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09½- —

Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works.	lb.	.21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30½- —
Cyclohexanone, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.29 - —

Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.,	gal.	.27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.37 - .40
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.42 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.	ton.	34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26½- .28½
Derris root (same as Cube root).		
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.29 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07 - —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).		
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 8.50
laboratory grade, bots., lb.	100 grams.	4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.	lb.	3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).		
Diamyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., drms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast,	ton.	22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton.	55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton.	No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.02 - .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2600- .2800
1-gal. cns., same basis.	lb.	.2800- .3100
drms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2050- .2350
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2080- .2400
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1950- .2250
Sebacate, drms., c.l., works.	lb.	.50¼- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50¾- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.49¼- —
Tartrate, dms.	lb.	.92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, drms., c.l., works, frt. equald. with So. Charleston.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] drms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, drms.	lb.	.25 - —
refd., 90%, drms.	lb.	.20 - —
Oxalate, drms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31 - —
Phthalate,[6] drms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2025- .2120
l.c.l.	lb.	.2075- .2170
tanks	lb.	.1925- .2050
Sulphate, drms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - —
tanks	lb.	.12 - —
Diethylamine, drms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., drms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 - —
Diethylanilin, drms.	lb.	.40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, drms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.13½- —
Monobutylether, drms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.23 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] drms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, drms., works,	lb.	.19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .16½
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.13 - .13½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] drms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1925- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1775- —
Dimethylamine, drms., c.l.	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol).		
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 - .39
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 - —
oily, dms.	lb.	.06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.44 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.45 - —
single dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.52 - —
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48 - .50
dms.	lb.	.43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.	lb.	.35 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] according to tanning content, bgs.	ton.	67.00 -68.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
imp., bls.	lb.	.52 - .55
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, ois.	lb.	.08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—		
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —

Ever see a drum taking a bath?

GALVANIZING is no job for a novice. At RHEEM it takes five skilled men to make sure a single drum has the right kind of bath in a kettle of molten zinc. The coating must completely and uniformly cover the drum, inside and out.

Hot dipped galvanizing adds protection to a drum . . . gives it a corrosion-resisting lining and safeguards the contents from contamination...makes it possible for the drum to be used over and over again.

If your product, or your plans call for steel shipping containers of any size . . . light or heavy gauge . . . plain, lithographed or galvanized . . . or with baked protective linings . . . look to RHEEM for your answer. Call upon the nearest RHEEM office.

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RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Executive and General Sales Offices

NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO • WASHINGTON, D.C.

15 Plants Cover Every Major Market in the U.S.A.—3 Plants Serve Australia

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—

Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—

Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	8.35	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	16.35	—
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.35	—
D&C red, No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C red, No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics)—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	10.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1 cns.	lb.	8.35	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

36 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.85	.88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.58	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401 Developed black BHN.	lb.	.45	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	.50
502 Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.00
529 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.70	.73
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35	.50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	.18
Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.90
Black—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	.44
Blue—			
7075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	—
Brown—			
Brown	lb.	1.15	—
Green—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	—
Green	lb.	.75	—
Orange—			
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
Red shade	lb.	.75	—
Red—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.85	—
680 Oil violet	lb.	.50	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50	—
1080 Anthraquinone,[4] violet base	lb.	6.00	—
Yellow—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	—
61 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Green—			
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.35	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	.56	—
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	—
Orange—			
10 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.38	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.31	.33
161 Orange R	lb.	.34	—
Red—			
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.46	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.05	—
176 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54	—
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60	—
183 Crocein scarlet 2BX	lb.	.72	.75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	—
252 Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	—
752 Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	—
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.50	—
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45	—
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	.75
681 Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75	—
695 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.38	—
Yellow—			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.38	—
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	.58
636 Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	—
640 Tartrasin	lb.	.80	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
864 Nigrosin	lb.	.36	.44
Blue—			
860 Indulin	lb.	.60	.70
Brown—			
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	—
Green—			
637 Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	—
Orange—			
20 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	—
Red—			
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base,	lb.	7.25	—
749 Rhodamine R	lb.	4.75	—
Yellow—			
97 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	—
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00	—
800 Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	—
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet base	lb.	.35	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.80	.85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.12	1.15
Imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.58	.59
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.34	.35
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	No stocks	
select, bndls.	lb.	.55	.60
Emetine[2] hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	21.00	33.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.21	.22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.	oz.	.95	1.45
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.61	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	—
Hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.58	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.	gram	.75	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	—
dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.	lb.	1.20	1.25
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, 1-gram vials	vial	2.10	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Ethyl[3] (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs.	lb.	.98	1.10
Sulphuric,[3] conc., dms.	lb.	.11	.16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	.61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SYNTHETIC RESINS

RCI

FOR BETTER LACQUERS

→ no. 1120—high melting point

FOR EVERY PURPOSE → no. 1111—true color

→ no. 1110—economy

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Here is a typical example of RCI's ability to meet practically every resin requirement—*three* non-phenolic resins meeting almost every lacquer formulation requirement. *No. 1120 Beckacite* provides an exceptionally high melt point. *No. 1111 Beckacite* is especially recommended where color is important. *No. 1110 Beckacite* combines good quality with exceptional economy. For further information on properties, formulation and availability write direct to the Sales Department.

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SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .1225- .1385
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1286
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .80½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0642- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0691- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c. l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylidinamilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more, lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .16
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons.....toc.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 9.75 -12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bga.lb. .20 - .20½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.17.00 -17.25
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishoils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .11½- .14
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2, bulk c.l., mines. net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net-ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works..lb. .18 - .28½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., cns.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
ref'd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.. lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .0975- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- —
Group 3, 70-74 octane, tanks. gal. .05½- —
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04½- .05
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- .0695
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd., lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium, root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian, root, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - .46
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .47
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
Hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .10½- .11
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .09½- .10
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tanks.....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15⅝- —
tanks.....lb. .15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .15⅝- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14⅝- —
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., basis lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis..lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08½- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26¼- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —

WE SOLICIT INQUIRIES
for
ENCOLOID
A SUPERIOR GRADE
of SOYA LECITHIN
ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MU-6-1990
NEUBERG CHEMICALS

Green, chrome, reduced color,
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls.. works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, carbonate, fib. dms.lb. 2.40 - 2.74
liquid, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .13 - .13¼
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis.. lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11⅜- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis.lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅞- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse., entry point., c.l., lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
sorts, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs, c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅜- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l. lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3 bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, gum rosin type,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
other points, dlvd.....lb. .1235- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .1210- —
other points, dlvd.....lb. .1285- —

Gum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis...lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.

Gum, myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .15
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald, ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - -

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. No prices
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Hexamine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 2.....gal. .10 - —

A statement by du Pont about

D D T

(dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane)

DDT is widely known as a powerful insect poison.

However, there is still much to be learned about its properties and uses, and we must learn as much as possible about its potentialities and its limitations. To this end the research staff of the Du Pont Pest Control Laboratory is directing its efforts.

When DDT is available for civilian use, Du Pont's already expanded production facilities will supply the base chemical as well as special formulations for various uses.

In the meantime, we will continue to meet the requirements of our armed forces.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Better Things for Better Living . . . *Through Chemistry*

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY (INC.)

GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE

BUY YOUR SHARE OF VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS

Heptane, 77° - 115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	lb.	.29	- —
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,5] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.26	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexanol, norm., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	-25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago	unit.	4.50	- 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56	- 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10½	- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00	- —
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	- —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00	- —
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastics (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib., cns., works	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[5] USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.15½	- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.50	- 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.	lb.	4.50	- —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	50.00	-70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2	lb.	.34	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2	lb.	.16	- —

I

Icthammol, N. F., bots.	lb.	2.45	- —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	- 2.30
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16½	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	- .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	23.00	-24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67	- —
150-lb. kgs., net	lb.	1.28¼	- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20	- —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26	- .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd.	lb.	.40	- .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.18	- —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17	- —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	- —
Iron chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03½	- .04
kgs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.04	- .04½
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
dms.	lb.	.08½	- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½	- .07½
djns.	lb.	.10	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	- —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.	lb.	.39	- .53
Naphthenate,[5] 6% fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83	- .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52	- —
kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
Oxide, black (see Black, iron oxide).			
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54	- .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Resinate,[3,5] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½	- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½	- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	- .38
scales, dms.	lb.	.49	- .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works	lb.	.85	- .90
Isobutyl acetate,[5] dms., works	lb.	No prices	
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	No prices	
Isoeugenol, cns., works	lb.	4.05	- 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.20	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[5] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks	lb.	.04½	- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.37	- .38
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.44	- .45
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.73	- .75

K

Kamala, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .50
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Kerosene, at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-44 w.w., bulk, tanks.	gal.	.04½	- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.071	- —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.	gal.	.04½	- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¾	- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.065	- .0755
46 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.0775	- .0895
San Francisco, tanks.	gal.	.11½	- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.40	- 1.55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,5] pure, ref., trcs.	lb.	.15	22½ - —
prime steam, trcs.	lb.	.14	48 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.24½	- .25
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.29	- .30
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80	- —
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
select, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Lead,[1,5] (metal) (see paint market).			
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¾	- —
Arsenate,[1,5] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	- .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½	- .22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- .23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11	- .11⅛
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16	- .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18	- .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21	- .25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07½	- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07¾	- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49	- —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80	- —
jars	lb.	2.69	- —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- —
Metallic paste, works.	lb.	.19¾	- .21⅛
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.14¼	- .17⅛
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	- .28
Red, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	- —
other points	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd, Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., other points	lb.	.09½	- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	- —
other points	lb.	.10	- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½	- —
other points	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	- —
other points	lb.	.09¾	- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
other points	lb.	.10¼	- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾	- —
other points	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	- —
other points	lb.	.10	- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11	- —
other points	lb.	.10½	- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Resinate, precip.,[5] 23.3% Pb., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½	- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730	- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.22¼	- —

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous

Technical

WOOLGREASE

Refined Neutrals

All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX

Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Lead stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31	- .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, 10% Pb., 60-gal. dms.	lb.	.06¼	- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½	- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾	- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½	- —
dlvd. other points.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾	- —
other points.	lb.	.09½	- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½	- —
other points.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08	- —
other points.	lb.	.07½	- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼	- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11¼	- .11½
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¼	- .12½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼	- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾	- .59
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.75	- —
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼	- .45
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25	- .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	- .68
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12	- .18
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12	- .18
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12	- .18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	- —
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00	- —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.50	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	- —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00	- —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (See Ammonia, Nitrate, Limestone).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25	- 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60	- 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00	- —
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00	- —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼	- —
other points.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾	- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09	- —
Other points.	lb.	.08½	- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½	- —
Other points.	lb.	.09	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.92	- 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45	- 2.60
Lithium hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20	- —
25-lb. jars.	lb.	5.05	- —
Stearate, fib. dms., 2 tons, works.	lb.	.50	- —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs. (20 tons)	lb.	.04¼	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.04½	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.04¾	- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585	- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610	- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50	-38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28	- —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26	- —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	- —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13	- —
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12¼	- —
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½	- —
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½	- —
Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.50
Lupulin, NF, new crop, tins.	lb.	16.00	-17.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.153	- .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09½	- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.10½	- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00	-42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29	- .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33	- .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Magnesia phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.60	- —
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Stearate, ctn.	lb.	.31	- .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42	- —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75	- —
dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	-32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38	- .40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .36
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½	- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	- -
Manganese chloride, anhyd., bbls., lb.		.15	- .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00	- —
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00	- —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00	- —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	71.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00	- —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05	- —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27	- —

SOLVED

Many are the problems solved by the skilled technicians and research scientists of Warwick Chemical Company.

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Warwick Chemical Company

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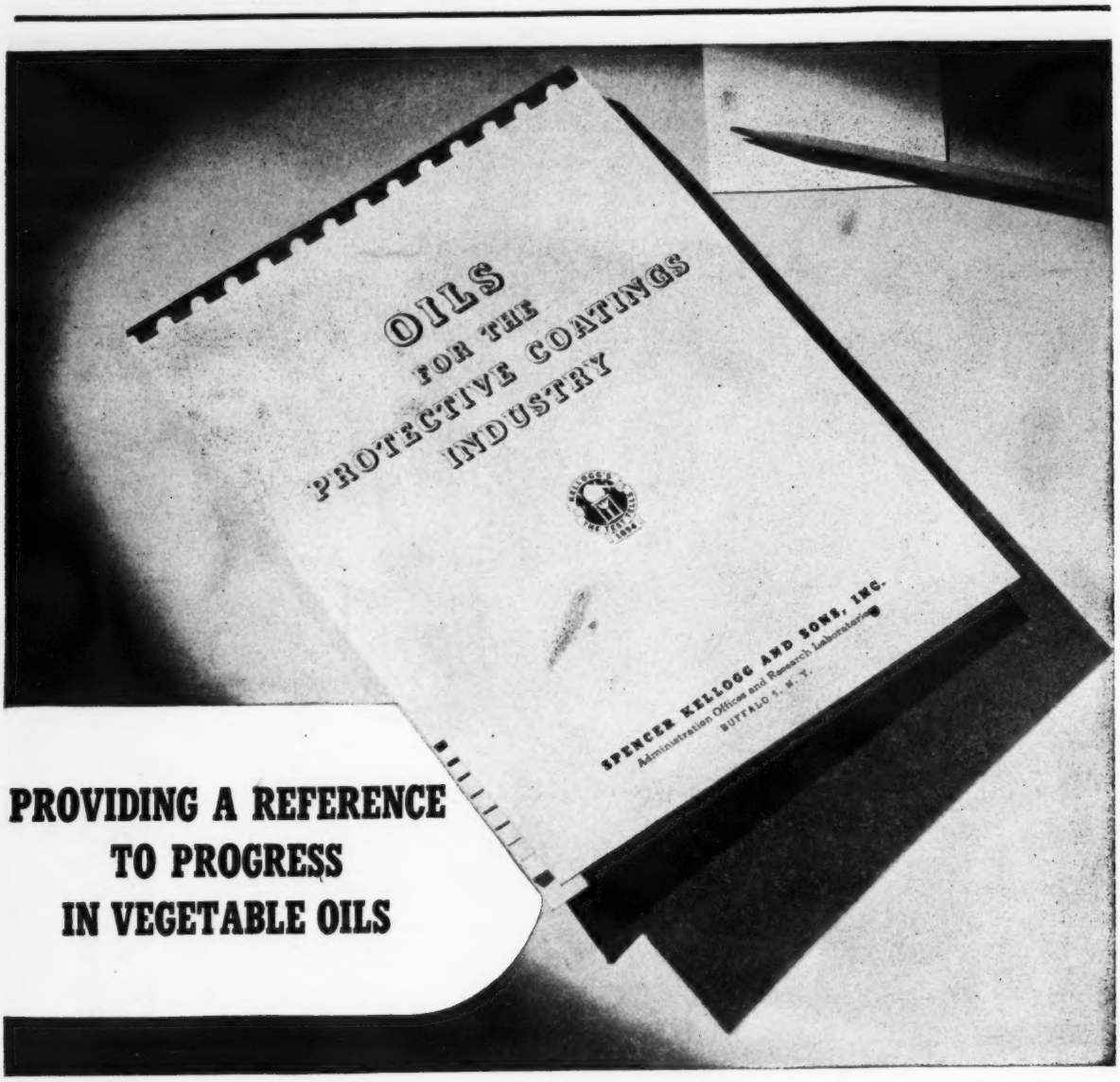
Impregnole Water Repellent • Luminous Pigments • Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates
Petroleum Waxes • Sulfated Oils • Synthetic Detergents • Textile Compounds • Wetting Agents

Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Napthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.. ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Atr.....ton.65.00 -66.00
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.14.50 20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast,..lb. .47 - .48
Chilean, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, tech., synth., cns....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP,[1] natural, cns.....lb.11.75 -13.00
synth., cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Mercurial ointment, USP, milo, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.28 - 1.34
50%, pails.....lb. 1.69 - 1.71
Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.47
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 2.72 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.38 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.48 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red, precipitated).
tech. (see Red, mercury, oxide).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 3.07 - 3.09
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitated).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.66 - 1.71
dms. .....lb. 1.59 - 1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,4] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco, Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0875- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0975- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1275- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1375- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1875- —

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .64½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga, Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[4] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
servicemen and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .25 - .26
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .20
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works.lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .04 - —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —



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KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

SPENCER KELLOGG—"the first name in Vegetable Oils"

SPENCER KELLOGG
AND SONS, INC.
SPECIAL OILS DEPT. BUFFALO 5, N.Y.
Leading Processors of Oil-Bearing Seeds with 9 Mills and 25 Branch Offices . . . Warehouse Stocks in all Principal Cities.

Mica, wallpaper, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¼-	—

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Zone B.	lb.	.12¾-	—
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A.	lb.	.14½-	—
Zone B.	lb.	.14¾-	—

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
spray, bbls.	lb.	.36	—
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.26¾-	.27¼

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1.	gal.	.18	—
Area 2, same basis.	gal.	.18½-	—
Area 3, same basis.	ton.	28.00	—
Area 4, same basis.	ton.	29.00	—
Area 5, same basis.	ton.	34.00	—

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

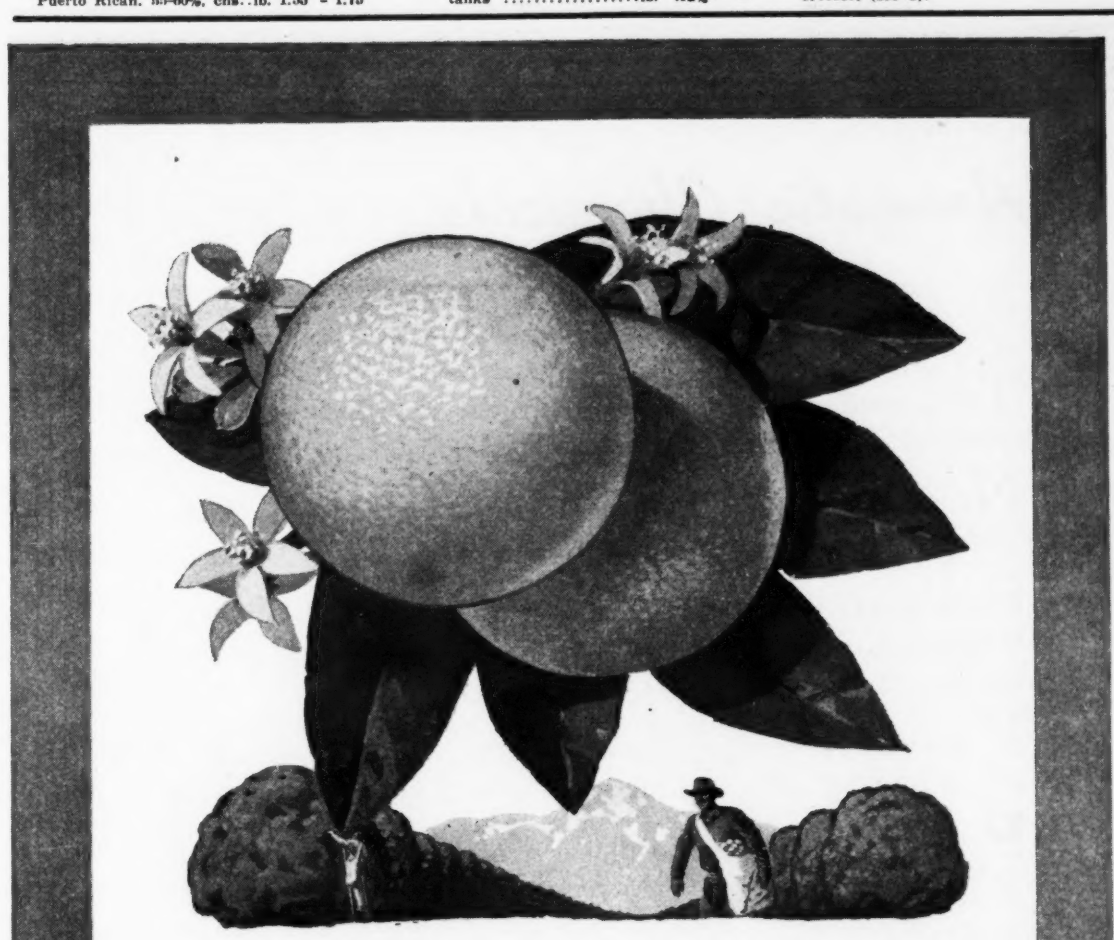
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).			
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd.	lb.	2.60	- 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works.	lb.	.95	—
technical, kgs., works.	lb.	.80	—
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works.	lb.	.61	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.17	—
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works.	lb.	.48	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	.09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l, same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
Monoethylaniln, dms.	lb.	.47	—
Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms.	lb.	2.40	- 2.90
Monomethylamine, dms.	lb.	.65	—
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).			
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	11.10	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.90	—
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
25 ozs.	oz.	8.80	—
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.	oz.	8.95	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.75	—
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80	—
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80	—
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
smaller containers, works.	lb.	.75	—
Mullein leaves, cns.	lb.	.12	- .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.,	oz.	No stocks	
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	4.00	- 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	4.10	- 9.10
5 lbs.	lb.	4.25	- 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more,	lb.	4.15	- 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	4.25	- 9.35
5 lbs.	lb.	4.40	- 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more,	lb.	1.40	- 2.05
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	1.50	- 2.60
5 lbs.	lb.	1.65	- 2.90
Musk root, bls.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs.,	lb.	.16½-	.17
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs.	ton.	58.50	-59.00
crushed	ton.	70.00	-72.00
J2, whole bgs.	ton.	47.00	-49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.03	—
bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.031	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.0275-	—
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0325-	—
bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0335-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.03	—
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works.	lb.	.08	—
50-lb. cs., same basis.	lb.	.08¼-	—
1-lb. pkgs., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.	lb.	7.00	- 7.10
Nepheline, syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	12.00	—
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	15.50	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.			
Neroline, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.36	- .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Oxide,[6,6] black, bbls.	lb.	.35	- .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.	lb.	.13	- .13¼
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs.	lb.	.8660-	—
tins, 10 lbs.	lb.	1.015	- —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms.	kilo.	13.25	-13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.	lb.	17.00	-18.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.	ton.	16.00	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	lb.	.07	—
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.28	—
5-6, 40-60, cps., same basis.	lb.	.27	—
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.26	—
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	—
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.25	—
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks.	ton N.	108.21	—
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.			
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.	unit-ton.	3.15	- 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton.	2.60 + 4.40-	3.00	+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.	lb.	.24	- .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
II, dms., same basis.	lb.	.25	- —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.47	- .48
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
Nutmegs,[1] West Indian, No. 1, futures, bgs.	lb.	.34½-	.34¾
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.08½-	.09
powder, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12	- .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals., G.3.	gal	.55	- —
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.13	- —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).			
bitter, F.P.A.	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
natural, USP, bots.	lb.	Nominal	
sweet, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	1.32	- 1.50
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	125.00	-140.00
Seed, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Russian, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.45	- .55
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.	lb.	.1110-	—
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.55	- 1.75
Old, bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25	- 4.25
natural, Italian, coppers.	lb.	8.50	Nom.
Brazilian, cns.	lb.	10.00	-10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude.	lb.	No stocks	
rectified, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works.	gal.	.65	- .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).			
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	2.25	Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.	lb.	2.40	Nom.
Calamus, cns.	lb.	22.50	-25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
white, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	12.75	-14.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	15.00	-17.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.	17.00	-20.00
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	18.00	-20.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
cns.	lb.	.15¾-	.17¾
dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1790-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1830-	—
tanks	lb.	.1750-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1690-	—
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
Oil, castor, sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½-	.11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12¾-	.13
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¼-	.12½
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼-	.13⅝
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.60	- 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Celery, bots.	lb.	18.50	-22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.70	- .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	32.50	-35.00
leaf oil, dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Java, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Clove, USP, cns.	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Ceylon, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0885-	—
Cochin type, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0935-	—
Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	lb.	.0835-	—
ref. dms.	lb.	.0885-	.0935
edible, ex tax, dms.	lb.	.0985-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.85	- .88
tankcar	gal.	.83	- —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, bbls., dms.	gal.	2.40	- 2.50
Coriander, bots.	lb.	30.00	-35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12¾-	—
edible, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.16½
tanks	lb.	.1502-	—
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03½-	—
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ref. dms.	lb.	.16¼-	—
crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12½-	.13¼
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E.,	lb.	.03¾-	—
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16½-	—
Creosote (see C).			



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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram.....per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units....per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.12.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. .089 - —
Juniper berry, dom., bots...lb.10.00 -15.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[5] common, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. No prices.
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

Oil, lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb.55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,6] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...lb. .1310- .1510
tankcar .....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00

Oil, menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[5] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15°, bbls., c.l....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb.200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .24 Nom.
Oleo,[1] extra dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., works, dms. extra..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palm kernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75

Oil, paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- .06½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..gal. .05 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .06¾- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12½- .13¾
bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd E. lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .1573- .1573
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - 8.22
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.50
Pine,[1,5] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .62 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....o. 3.10 - 3.15
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .23 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1] dist., ret. dms., dlvd...lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms., dlvd., lb. .15⅞- .16⅞
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
3rd rectified.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..gal. .06¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, Am. port.lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .22 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .06½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.84
Sunflower,[6] imp., ref., tanks.lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .39½- .40
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.27.00 -30.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
65-75 vis., c.l.....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .46
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .41½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47½- .50¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .55
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .57
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .60¼
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .66 - .69
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .70
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron drums, 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54¼
145 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60¾- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65¼
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1] dms., Chicago....lb. .1061- —

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Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines..	ton.	7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks.	ton.	8.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works..	ton.	9.50 - —
lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots	lb.	13.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	13.50 - 13.65

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are 1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..	lb.	1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin toner[1]	lb.	1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls.	lb.	.41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works..	lb.	.80 - 1.05
kgs.	lb.	.80 - —
Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾ - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½ - —
other points	lb.	.12 - —
Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾ - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
other points	lb.	.12½ - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.,	lb.	.10½ - .11
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..	lb.	.08½ - .09
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08¼ - .08¾
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Verona, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.26 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..	lb.	.17½ - .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..	lb.	.16½ - .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½ - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitroteluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..	lb.	3.50 - —
smaller lots	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	2.90 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..	oz.	7.00 - —
smaller lots	oz.	7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, bgs..	lb.	.36 - .36½
Chilean, choice, bgs.	lb.	.34½ - .35
Portuguese, choice, bgs.	lb.	.41½ - .42
extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.41 - .41½
good, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, futures, bgs.	lb.	.49 - .50
fair, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
good, bgs.	lb.	.48 - .49
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..	lb.	.25 - .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.	lb.	.41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½ - .15
Paraffin,[1] crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..	lb.	.04¼ —
fully refd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..	lb.	.05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
130-132 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. those for slabs loose.		higher than
Paraformaldehyde, [4,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..	lb.	.21 - —
smaller lots works	lb.	.22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..	lb.	.12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..	lb.	.20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.85 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units.		1.92 - 2.40
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29 - —
l.c.l	lb.	.33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50 - —

Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.1100- —
red, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..	lb.	.32½ Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.46 Nom.
Congo, bgs.	lb.	.25 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
longs, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.32½- .33
Chillies, Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.24¾ Nom.
Niger, fair, bgs.	lb.	.23 Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½ Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	.70 - .75
import, bls.	lb.	.90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..	lb.	.0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..	lb.	.0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..	lb.	.0876- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0926- .0950

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
extra amber, dms., c. l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.		
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.		
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—		
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist.	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 2	gal.	.08½- —
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07 - .07¾
No. 2	gal.	.07 - .0806
No. 3	gal.	.06⅞- .07¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07 - .07¾
bunker C, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.77 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.77 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.97 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅜- —
toluol type, tanks..	gal.	.07⅜- .07½

DON'T ASSUME YOUR RED OIL REQUIREMENTS CAN'T BE MET

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5 TYPICAL RED OILS

DISTILLED RED OILS (Oleic Acids)	
Brands	**Characteristics**
Emery's 0-18 and 0-19 Extra Elaines	All-purpose, distilled oleic acids whose titres range from 8°-12°C. and 3°-5°C. Recommended for most uses except where very light color is desired.
Emery's 0-20 and 0-21 Olive Elaines	Chemically, Emery's Olive Elaines are the same as Extra Elaines. However, they are more highly refined to produce very light colored liquid fatty acids.
Emery's0-131 Special Olive Elaine	This is an extremely pure, light colored Olive Elaine to be used where exacting specifications demand only a superior raw material.
SAPONIFIED RED OILS (Oleic Acids) (Undistilled)	
Emery's 0-22 Medium Titre	A saponified oleic acid of exceptional purity. Titre range from 15°-18°C.
Emery's 0-23 High Titre	Similar to Emery's 0-22, but with a titre ranging from 25°-26°C.

Wide Range of Established Products, Plus a Range of Specifications to Meet Your Need

Emery Red Oils (Oleic Acids), Stearic and Fatty Acids offer an extra wide choice of characteristics to the chemical industry.

Emery Products date back to and have grown up with modern processes. The commonplace of today was the pioneering of yesterday. Through the years a vast reserve fund of experience has evolved. Taking advantage of this experience may simplify your problem immeasurably.

No doubt one of the well-known and time-tested Emery products will meet your requirements, but if not there are many more, some so new that they have not gone beyond laboratory evaluation, yet offering laboratory-controlled quality, stability, and uniformity.

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EMERY INDUSTRIES, Inc.

DEPARTMENT C-30 • 4300 CAREW TOWER • CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

BRANCH OFFICES: • NEW YORK, N.Y. • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • LOWELL, MASS.

PLASTICIZERS . . . STEARIC, OLEIC, ANIMAL, VEGETABLE AND FISH OIL FATTY ACIDS . . . TWITCHELL PRODUCTS

Petroleum, mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 168-252 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¾- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N.J., N.Y..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .135 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1430- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1150- —
Detroit .....gal. .1380- —
Hartford .....gal. .1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1240- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1220- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .125 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .135 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —

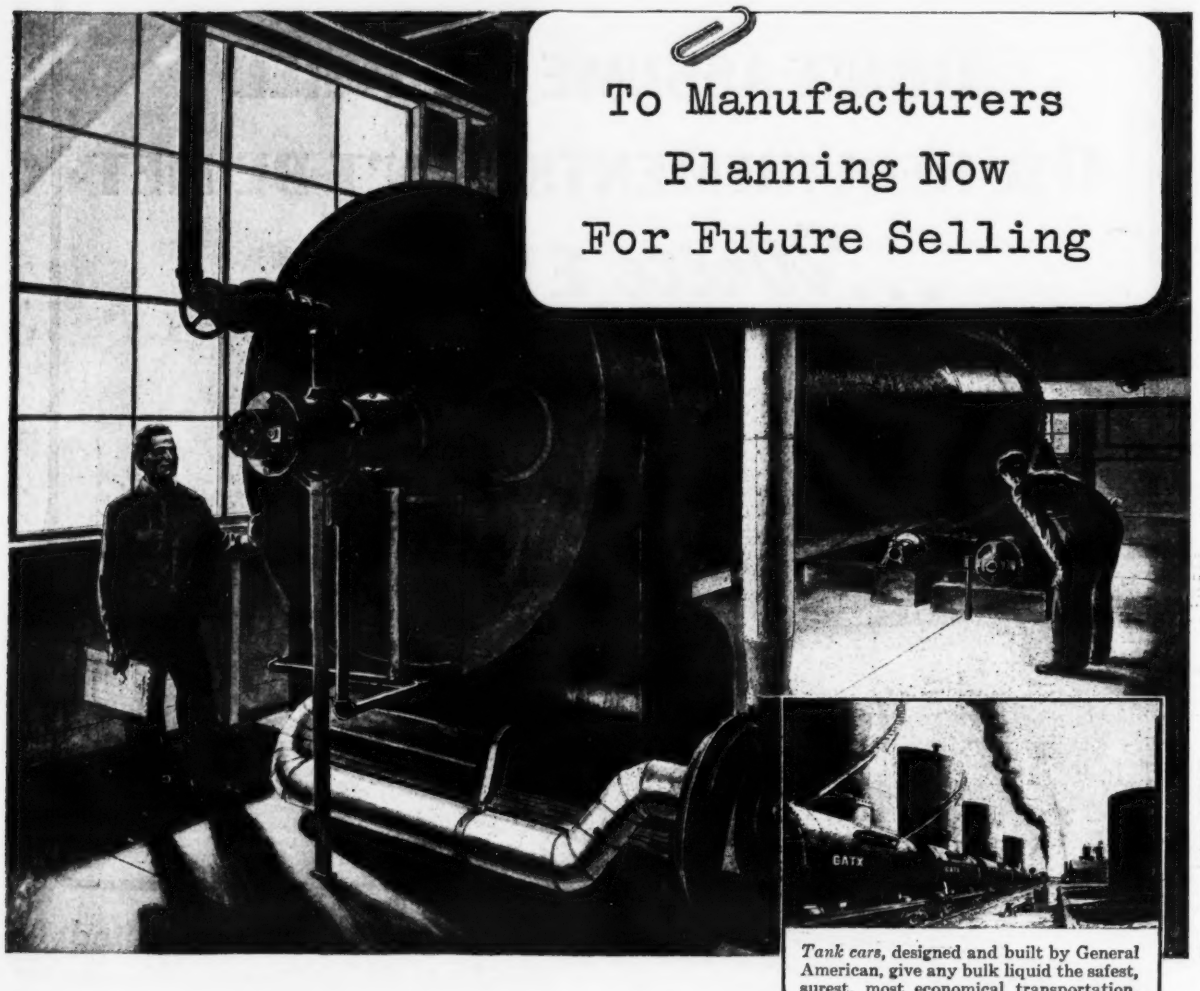
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Minneapolis. gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —

V.M.&P. at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.p.b., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

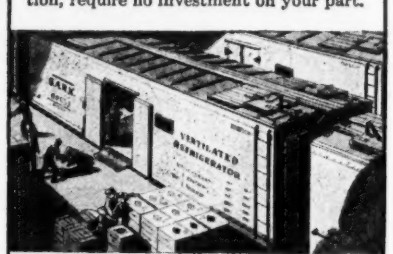
Petroleum solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.. lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., MPR 240, bulk, ar at mine, c.l..long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., MPR 240 same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., MPR 240 same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., MPR 240, same basis...long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., MPR 240, same basis...long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5%, MPR 240, 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., MPR 240, same basis..long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., MPR 240, same basis.... long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 4.95 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.05 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.30 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms.....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[3] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22¼- .23¾
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32&- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin .....dms. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, futures, bgs.....lb. .32¾- .33¼
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03½- —
lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .09 Nom



To Manufacturers
Planning Now
For Future Selling

Tank cars, designed and built by General American, give any bulk liquid the safest, surest, most economical transportation. General American *Terminals* give bulk liquids full protection against contamination, require no investment on your part.



General American *Refrigerator Cars* insure freshness of your food products and guard flavors, for greater consumer acceptance.

How General American Engineers Can Help You

In *all* divisions, our research engineers are ready to work with you now. For example, they will design General American process equipment and installations, proven in war and peace, to be built to your exact requirements. General American equipment gives you manufacturing economies, protects your quality standards, and recovers profitable by-products.

Write for These Informative Bulletins

General American pressure vessels, tanks, dryers, and filters are described fully in our bulletins, Series X-45. Send for them and ask for any other desired information about our nation-wide services to all American industry.

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
Chicago

GATX GENERAL AMERICAN

Builders and Operators of Specialized Railroad Freight Cars

Bulk Liquid Storage Terminals

Process Equipment of All Kinds

Pressure Vessels and Other Welded Equipment

Aerocoach Motor Coaches

Precooling Service for Fruits and Vegetables

Potash citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.....unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis.....unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.....unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
granular, 50-52% K_2O.....unit-ton. .53½- —
Russian,[6] future shipt., subject to safe arrival..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks.lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - 21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .68
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis.lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports.long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works.lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account..lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
Quebracho, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- .06⅜
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04375- .0505
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.160.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, crystl., cns.oz. 1.06 + 13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Quinine, hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium shades, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, 40 dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple ixide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls.. works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 65% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works.lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

SUN SPIRITS...

Improve the Drying Effect of Varnishes in New Jersey Manufacturer's Plant

A New Jersey manufacturer of industrial products used various brands of mineral spirits as thinners for the varnishes with which he coated his products before shipping.

A better drying effect was immediately noticed when he switched to Sun Spirits, and for five years he has relied on them to give him the drying schedule he wants.

The uniform volatility of Sun Spirits, which made for uniform drying in this particular case, is just one of the advantages of Sun Spirits.

For most resins Sun Spirits have high solvency, coupled with strong wetting-out power. These desirable characteristics result in good covering and good dispersion of pigment.

If you aim to make an exact science out of paint and varnish mixing and their application, if you want to keep your paint jobs on a split-second schedule, take advantage of the experience of the Sun Engineer in your territory. Call the local Sun Engineer, or write us direct for further information on the advantages of Sun Spirits.

SUN OIL COMPANY • *Philadelphia 3, Pa.*
Sponsors of the Sunoco News Voice of the Air—Lowell Thomas

SUNOCO SUN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
OILS FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Red mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.73 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.75 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .56 Nom.
alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNRT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.88
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - 2.92
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo. 200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[4,5]:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.18 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[1,5] dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. 4.32½- 4.35
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.62½- 4.65
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works.....lb. 10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Spanish, tins.....lb. 41.00 -42.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls., Pacific coast..lb. .60 - .81
leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast lb. .45 - .50
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .21 - .21½
fair, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
good, bls.....lb. No stocks
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb. 15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref. gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 6.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo. 190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
dom., bls., Calif.....lb. .82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lbs..lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10¾
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots, lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 # bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms... oz. .303 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms.. oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- .08
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south, bound, of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (ex-

MUTUAL'S
FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

As we celebrate our hundredth anniversary, we are especially mindful of certain factors which contributed greatly to our start and development.

First, we were fortunate in having started at the dawn of an era which has made more contributions to science, industry and living than any other in history. As technology expanded, so did the country, its economy, and our company.

While we are grateful for the somewhat impersonal economic atmosphere which favored the first century of our growth, we feel a special gratitude and loyalty to the many companies which for so many years, either as customers, suppliers, or technical collaborators, supported our efforts. Without these associations which so invaluably enriched our experience, our present would be less secure and our future less promising.

While we appreciate the good things of the past, we realize they now belong to history and that future progress can only be made by unremitting effort combined with an expanding concept of the application of science and research to the problems of those we serve.

BICHROMATE OF SODA • CHROMIC ACID • BICHROMATE OF POTASH

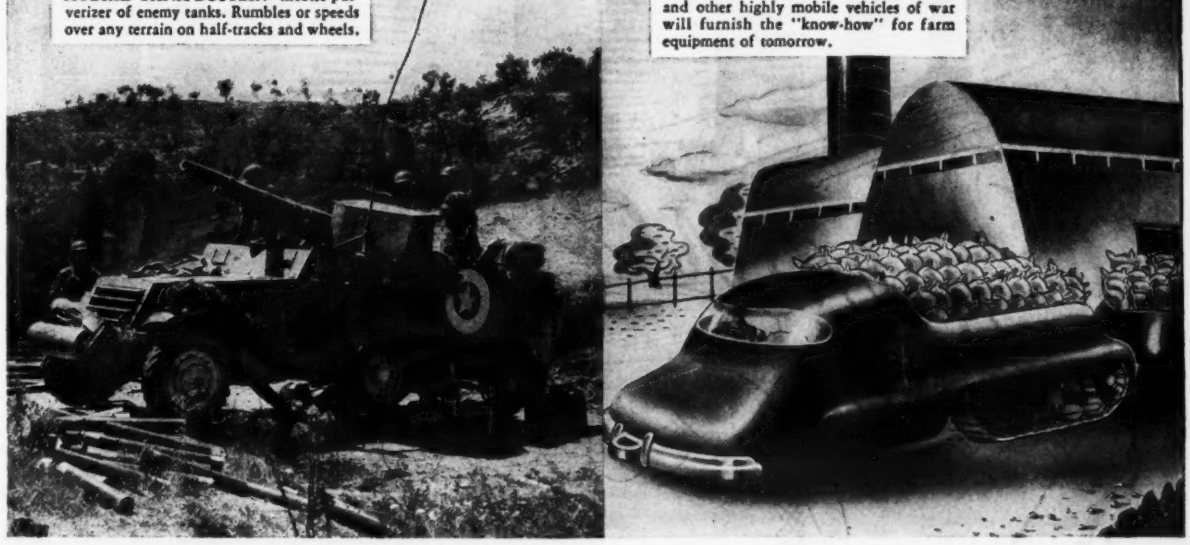
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

cept Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more	lb.	.39 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.40 - .41
USP dms., 2 tons or more	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- .08½
Soda bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.		
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - .14
kgs., same basis	lb.	.12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.30 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works	lb.	.25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb.	lb.	.26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.	lb.	9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).		
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.55 - —
2, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd	100 lbs.	4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
2, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.30 - —
3, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.55 - —
4, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.		
Chloride (see Salt).		
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.		
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls	lb.	.18½- —
dms.	lb.	.19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls	lb.	.24 - —
dms.	lb.	.25 - .29
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½- —
dms.	lb.	.25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms	lb.	.14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.		
Formate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0655- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.25 - —
dms.	lb.	1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.		
solution, 50%, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.,	lb.	.17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.,	lb.	.24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.	lb.	.67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.		
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars	lb.	5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots	lb.	2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars	lb.	2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms	lb.	3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs	lb.	.40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works	lb.	1.00 - —
cns., works	lb.	.55 - .60
dms., works	lb.	.45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works,	lb.	.47 - —
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
works	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.05 - —
bulk, same basis	ton.	27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse.	ton.	33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis,	ton.	32.40 - —
bulk, same basis	ton.	30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald.	lb.	.06¾- —
west coast ports	100 lbs.	8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works	lb.	.10 - —
Pantothenate, dextoratary, 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19 - —
Soda perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.14 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb.	lb.	.10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.		
Prussiate, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10¾- —
bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.12 - —
Sal, bgs	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
works	100 lbs.	1.10 - —
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.40 - —
works	100 lbs.	1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms	lb.	.52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate, bbls., l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
2, dlvd	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
3, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
4, dlvd	100 lbs.	3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.		
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	.80 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works	ton.	12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works	ton.	25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb.	lb.	.06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works	lb.	.19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls.	lb	.07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 - 1.90
l.c.l., 5 tons or more, works	100 lbs.	1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).		
USP, cryst., gran., bbls	lb.	.07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50 - 6.00
Soda sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .33
powd., bbls	lb.	.30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms	lb.	.55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis,	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works,	lb.	.03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls	lb.	.12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).		
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs	lb.	1.35 - 1.60
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms.	lb.	3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. 125-250 lbs.)	lb.	.19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms.	lb.	10.50 - —
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.	lb.	10.50 - —
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.50 - —
500-lb. lots	lb.	2.60 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.65 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 - —
high-flash,[6] dms., works., gal.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27 - —
wire enamel,[6] rct. dms., c.l., frt. equalized.	gal.	.27 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.30 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur	ton.	45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.20 - —
20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.20¼- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.20½- .24

SOLVAY*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!


HYBRID TANK BUSTER!—mobile pulverizer of enemy tanks. Rumbles or speeds over any terrain on half-tracks and wheels.
THE DEVELOPMENT of tank busters and other highly mobile vehicles of war will furnish the "know-how" for farm equipment of tomorrow.

Today . . . Solvay Alkalies comprising Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and many other related products are helping to forge the ponderous tanks, carriers and half-tracks. These vital chemicals are indispensable to the metal producing and fabricating industries. Serving industry since 1881, Solvay is America's largest producer of alkalies.

Tomorrow . . . the gigantic task of feeding the world will challenge agriculture. The productive capacity of farms will be immeasurably aided by new developments in farm equipment. Manufacturers of tools and machinery will continue to look to Solvay for their chemical requirements, and for helpful technical service on their chemical problems.

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.85
Spearmint leaves, bls..lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls..lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls..lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .14 - .14½
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago..100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs..100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago..100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l..lb. .0637- —
l.c.l..lb. .071⅝- —
Rice, bgs., c.l..lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs..lb. .69 - .69¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs..lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots..lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls..lb. .07½- .08
Sterax, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls..lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls..lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots..lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08¼
l.c.l., works..lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works..lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Strontium sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh, 90% bbls., works..ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots..oz. 30.00 - 50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, dms..lb. 4.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms..lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
fib, dms..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs..lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs..lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton. 16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton. 17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works..lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l..lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works..lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars..lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls..lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls..lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls..lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida..unit-ton. .51 - .54
others..unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee..unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif..lb. .88 - .90
pulverized.

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works..ton. 16.50 - .30
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton. 17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works..ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l..ton. 24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks..lb. .09⅞- —
inedible, extra, loose..lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose..lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06⅞- .07
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07⅜- .07½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls..lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.56 - —
Chicago..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11½ ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs..lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[5,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works..gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd..ton. 120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms..lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l..lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A), com'l, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb. .14 - —
tanks, South..lb. .13 - —
pure, dms..lb. .34 - .50
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms..lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms..lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific coast..lb. .82 - .84
Spanish, bls..lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns..lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms..lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous..lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bgs., bbls..lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6]..lb. .52 - —
Bolivian..lb. .63½- —
Straits..lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls..lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,5] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, PC, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. .78 - .82
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs..lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2[2] indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

In the production of rayon and other synthetic fibre, large amounts of chemicals are required for their processing. For 60 years the name of Stauffer has been synonymous with the large scale production of high-quality chemicals for the textile field. Stauffer is devoting much of its energy and production toward winning the war and has expanded its facilities to supply chemicals for some civilian requirements as well. If you are confronted with a chemical supply problem Stauffer will assist you wherever possible.

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

*Aluminum Sulphate	Citric Acid	Silicon Tetrachloride	Tartar Emetic
Borax	*Copperas	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Tartaric Acid
Boric Acid	Cream of Tartar	Sulphur	Textile Stripper
Carbon Bisulphide	Liquid Chlorine	Sulphur Chloride	Titanium Tetrachloride
Carbon Tetrachloride	Muriatic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	
Caustic Soda	Nitric Acid	*Superphosphate	

(Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
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STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Toluol (toluene), 2°, industrial grade, tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,8] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms...lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, bls., New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .89 - .90
sulphate-wood, ret. dms....gal. .65½- .76
wood,[1] d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .83
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.50.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

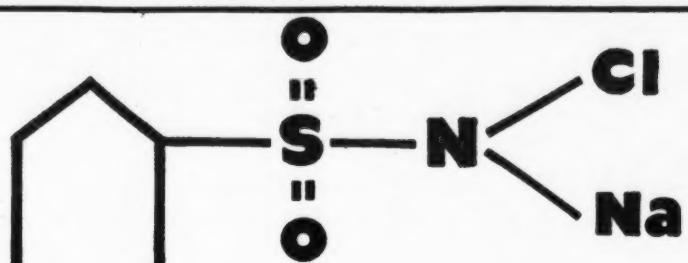
V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more, tins..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, 25 lbs. or more, tins..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
lignin, 25 lbs. or more, tins, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] chys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Wattle bark extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- .06½
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05395- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .53 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ Nom.
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
dics., bgs., tons.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .35 - .36
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 3c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .41 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .72¼- .81¼
Wax, carnauba, North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots .....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots .....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots .....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots .....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs. .....lb. No stocks.
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Wax, micro-crystalline, 190°-195°, white, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton.6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .26 - .28

—*Continued on page 47*



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- Control of mold and slime organisms.
- Fungicidal agent.
- Oxidizing agent.

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Acetone—soluble but decomposes.
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STABILITY Very stable at room temperature.

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INCOMPATIBLE WITH Acids, acid salts, ammonia, ammonium salts and reducing substances.

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Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Devaluating Chemical Service

The integration and interdependence of the various divisions of industry have not yet been adequately grasped by the governmental agencies to which is delegated the task of harmonizing economic facilities and war's needs. These agencies, although they have learned much, still are woefully lacking in understanding of the essentialness of all the materials consumed in a given process of production. They are still more unlearned with respect to the essentialness of men in every step from the providing of the basic raw materials to the delivery of the finished product.

Ignorance of the chemical phases of industrial operations and their products is particularly noticeable among the economic shortcomings of those who arrange the programs of war. The differences among the various agencies in this respect is so great in some instances and so incomprehensible in all that the inevitable conclusion is that the several agencies—sometimes the several subgroups of a single agency—either do not know the opinions of one another, or the findings, or do not consider these worthy of consideration.

The latest cataloging of essential industries with a view of easing manpower stringencies typifies the official lack of recognition of what industry, as a whole, owes to its chemical division. The latest relief movement is intended to ease manpower conditions in the coalmining, transportation, rubber, steel, and nonferrous metals industries. These have been granted draft deferments. The chemical industry is not even mentioned. Yet, not one of the five favored groups can operate without a great or lesser measure of assistance from the chemical industry. If the latter is not so manned as to be able to provide this assistance, the designated essential industries must fall short of what is required of them.

The chemical industry has not got in respect of war manpowering the consideration its essential importance deserves. It has been stripped low in men to plan, men to apply, and men to do all that is necessary in the performance of its constantly changing, universal job. One would have supposed that applied chemistry had become commonly known and recognized in the years of development that followed the previous world war. Even those who refer justifiably to the current conflict as a physicists' war must know that physics, unimplemented by chemistry, is almost wholly static. But, there has been a general depreciating of the popular appraisal of chemical service because of the chemical industry's recent tendency to pass off some of its most remarkable achievements as a mere matter of coal, water, and limestone. So, assume the war manpowerers, anybody can handle such things. It never does pay in the long run to be too simple.

—O-P-D—

OPA and Business Records

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has affirmed the ruling of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey ordering a group of meat dealers to comply with an OPA order to present records of sales. The action was complicated with a lot of arguments about constitutional rights. But, it resolves itself into a simple matter of statutory language—something which is sometimes peculiarly at variance with the popular understanding of its purpose. In the instant case this is not so.

The Office of Price Administration ordered the meat dealers to produce records of sales coming within the purview of the applicable maximum price regulation, including names and addresses of buyers, and the quantity, grade, weight, and price of the meat sold. The orders were disregarded. The administration issued subpenas. These, too, were disregarded —and OPA sued.

Why this obstructive process came along is difficult to understand. The records requested were those required by OPA regulations to be kept and to be open to inspection. The emergency price-control act authorizes the administration to require the keeping of such records, to inspect such records, and, if necessary, to subpena them for inspection. So, the appellate court says, the records of meat sales were not private records protected by the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but were public or quasi-public records, no matter how similar they might be to the sort of records a private person would keep with regard to his private business affairs.

One of the biggest reasons why political would-be usurpers of the control, if not the complete functioning, of business find a goodly measure of sympathetic and supporting public sentiment is the custom in the field of law regulative of business practices of trying the statute, rather than the defendant, when an action comes to bar. All too often the real nature of the statute does not enter into the case, the decision resting almost wholly on technicalities. So, failing to enforce desired control, government sets out to destroy what it cannot regulate. It seldom occurs to such reformers that much more useful and satisfactory results would be obtained by correcting the faults of law-making and law-interpreting and litigative practice.

The constitution has been dragged in hundreds of times in attempts to prevent looking at the record. Every Federal court, up to the supreme bench, has ruled that the constitution does not prohibit Congress from authorizing administrative agencies to require the keeping of relevant records and to demand submission of these for inspection.

OPA may not be popular in some circles. It may be bothersome in places. It is inefficient in certain respects. In these matters, it is the law behind the agency that is mainly responsible. And that same law, quite properly, requires those subject to it to keep tabs on their compliance.

—O-P-D—

Chemistry in Aviation

The more enthusiastic air-minded predicters of postwar developments see the airplane adding as much, even in volume, to transoceanic traveling as the automobile has added to buggy-riding since the last war. Whatever one may think of the expanse of that expectation, proper regard must be had for the fact that the number of young men who have learned to handle airplanes in this war exceeds by far that of the automobile drivers turned out in the last. There are others factors, of course; but, the aviator has a wholly new concept of what can be done by the man who will do.

So, aviation will doubtless be big business within the next decade. It will be big from the stratospheric heights of its soarings down to the depths of mines from which must originate its materials of construction. Like all other industries, it will be biggest in between those extremes. And all through its unprecedentedly expansive scope it will offer big opportunities for the practical, technical application of chemistry and companionate knowledge.

The postwar airfield of chemistry will stretch far beyond the providing of fuels and finishes. But, even in those two substantially familiar fields, it will be profitably cultivatable in many new directions. Colored metals will do away with decorative coatings and will protect themselves against corrosion. Fuels will come out of the earth by way of vegetable growth instead of through pumping derricks. Wing surfaces, greased with newly discovered compounds, will diminish air-resistance—and keep free from ice.

In construction service chemistry will find one of its biggest opportunities in the making of airplanes greatly resistant to fire. Some day it may provide that long-dreamed nonflammable fuel, when physics has found out how to use it. But, long before that time, it will have provided a large measure of protection against fire.

Several steps off in another direction is a place where applied chemistry will be able to perform a political service for its community, as well as assist in the satisfactory maintenance of voluminous air traffic. That is in the elimination or prevention of fogs as atmospheric phenomena. In the synthesis of weather, so to speak. Under their ordinary conditions, fogs are going to push transoceanic air terminals inland—and that will be seriously disturbing to existing ports. Fog has been dissipated with calcium chloride sprays. But, what will do the big job of keeping airports atmospherically clear still calls for much study.

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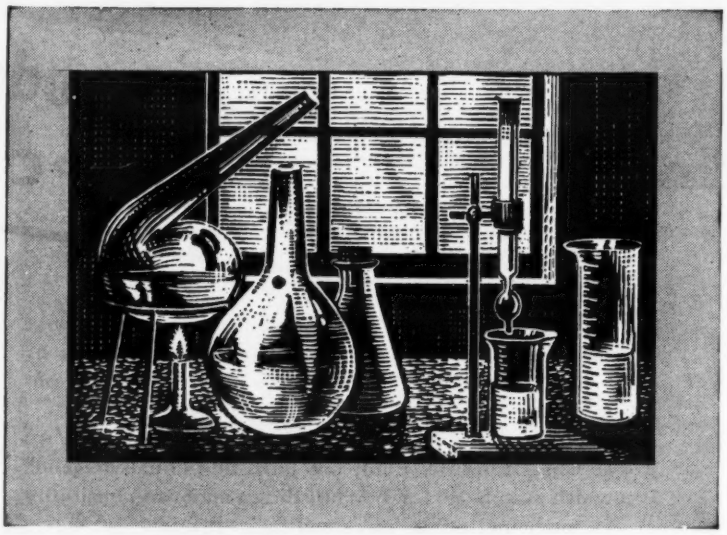

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical production was smaller in March as a result of transportation complications. Mounting inventories at plants made it necessary to cutback output of several heavy chemicals in order to prevent an overrun of storage facilities. The shortage of boxcars was primarily responsible for this condition but there was also a scarcity of tanks and drums and shortages appeared all the way down to wooden barrels. Efforts to relieve the situation have not been very effective and the close of the month finds the shipping situation similar to that of two or three weeks ago although in some distributing quarters, the current situation was reported to be getting worse.

Warehouse stocks have not received much replenishment and are generally reported low. Demand has continued active with military requirements being tagged to move first. There has been no such precedent on record and consequently there is no method of determining how low the present traffic jam can last. The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued service order 242-B which declares that closed boxcars are being unduly delayed in loading and unloading, thereby causing a shortage of equipment, and fixes heavy demurrage charges. The order becomes effective April 1.

Total shipments of aluminum to CMP consumers in December were lower than in any month since February 1943, according to figures released by WPB. The 165,000,000 pounds shipped was 21 percent below November 1944 and 29 percent less than the peak of 232,000,000 pounds reached in March 1944. Thisl wil probably be the low point in aluminum operations for many months in view of the resumption of large military demands for sheet and other products in 1945.

Consular invoices covering shipments of hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and agua regia to Cuba must show, in addition to the weight by kilograms, the density of the product at the temperature at which it was shipped by the manufacturer, according to customs circular No. 1 published in the Gaceta Official of January 17, 1945. The circular also contains instructions for the testing of these products by the Cuban customs officials.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.4 in the week ended March 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 87.7 in the previous week and 90.7 percent a year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	169.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Aluminum — Demand for aluminum products for December delivery was exceptionally low, and consequently all major product groups, with the exception of sheet, strip, plate and foil, declined. Shipments of this latter group amounted to 64,400,000 pounds, or one point higher than November. This increase was due to the fact that a considerable amount was shipped against 1945 schedules. The record for the whole of 1944 shows that total aluminum product shipments established a new annual record of close to 2,500,000,000 pounds, or about 15 percent above 1943.

Bauxite—Official advices from Paramaribo state that only three United States vessels arrived in Surinam during February to land bauxite, most of the carrying trade having passed under the Dutch, Norwegian and Panamanian flags.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Announcement that suppliers of carbon tetrachloride will now be required to list on their consumption reports the names of customers ordering more than 3,500 pounds a month of the material was made March 19 by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB. Previously suppliers were requested to list only persons ordering more than 7,000 pounds of the fluid. This action, effective immediately, was made necessary because of the severe shortage of carbon tetrachloride that now prevails. Its purpose is to provide closer control over deliveries by suppliers. However, it will not result in increased paper work for customers, because they already are required to file purchase order use certificates for quantities of one drum or more. The Chemicals Bureau action also requires suppliers to file a quarterly report of stocks and consumption, so that an actual check of customers' inventories and uses can be made. Hereafter each person who orders 21,000 pounds or more of carbon tetrachloride for delivery during the first quarter of 1945 or who orders 10,500 pounds or more for delivery during any subsequent quarter must file with WPB a stock and consumption report on Form WPB-3442 for each quarter. Moreover, these reports must be filed in time to reach the Washington office of the agency on or before the 15th of the month following the quarter reported. Copies of the form may be obtained at local WPB field offices. These measures were taken by amending Schedule 78 (Carbon Tetrachloride) to M-300 (General Chemicals).

Manganese Sulphate—Argentina advices report that the exemption of certain agricultural chemicals from import duty was extended to manganese sulphate. The decree stipulates that free importation will be granted when such manganese sulphate is destined for mixture with fertilizers on the basis of superphosphates, in the proportion of 10 percent in the manner established by the custom laws.

Salt—War Food Administration purchased in sheeting bags, 122,400 pounds of cooking salt at .01188 f.o.b. Winnfield, La., on March 10.

Soda Ash—No appreciable improvement in shipments. Producers are experiencing difficulty moving material under present traffic conditions and deliveries have been forced behind contract schedules. There has been no visible easement of consuming demand from government or civilian sources.

Soda Caustic—Market position reported definitely tight with producers behind schedule. Demand reported active and considerably in excess of material available. Complicated traffic conditions have made it difficult to attain much progress against the shipping schedule, temporarily.

Tin—GPO M-43 has been amended to read—no person shall deliver or accept delivery of pig tin without a specific allocation in writing by WPB, except that pig tin may be delivered without specific allocation.

Acids

Acetic—Military and industrial requirements seem to have been fully covered during the month. The textile industry was a heavy consumer, and so was the pharmaceutical, paint and dyestuffs industries.

Adipic — Nylon requirements were well covered this month by the approval of 93 percent of requests. A total of 20,300 pounds was allocated to other consuming industries.

Hydrofluoric — Heavy demand for the anhydrous grade was fully covered. Production has apparently created a more favorable supply situation.

Naphthenic—Withdrawals for military use are reported sufficiently heavy to keep available stocks low. The market has maintained a tight position all month.

Oxalic—Reported tight and heavily sold ahead. Barrel shortage has aggravated movement to some extent.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

OPD—3-26-1945 35

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Some producers not inclined to offer before late April or May for shipment.

Sulphuric—Demand for explosives and high octane gasoline has increased during the month which forced a cutback of material for other uses. The market position has continued tight, and will probably remain so until military demand eases.

Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 7

zoate, 10,200 pounds; benzoin, 220 pounds; benzyl cinnamate, 40 pounds; cinnamic alcohol, 5,790 pounds; cinnamic aldehyde, 54,150 pounds; drugs, pharmaceuticals and food flavoring, 40,417 pounds; dyes, 10,314 pounds; miscellaneous chemicals, 360 pounds; phenylacetone, 1,275 pounds; phenylpropyl alcohol, 1,260 pounds; photographic, 1,518 pounds; research, 702 pounds; soap, 220 pounds; small orders, 2,150 pounds.

Benzene — Initial allocations included:—nitrobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 60,300 gallons (85 percent of requests); anthraquinone, 142,580 gallons (72 percent); diphenyls, 155,000 gallons (100 percent); chlorobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 552,400 gallons (92 percent); medicinals, 111,966 gallons (96 percent); solvents, 357,236 gallons (72 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 389,361 gallons (95 percent); rubber, 42,239 gallons (100 percent); blends controlled by M-150, 93,800 gallons (31 percent). Requests for trichlorobenzene were denied.

Bismuth Chemicals—Requests were granted as follows:—medicinal use 69,506 pounds, industrial use 1,025 pounds, cosmetics 120 pounds.

Butyl Acetate, Normal — Requests for protective coatings were allocated as follows:—arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, 373,466 pounds (100 percent of requests); industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing and engraving accessories. 394,195 pounds (100 percent); public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 273,473 pounds (100 percent); women's and infants' sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicle) case cloth for safety, scientific, precision, and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting 159,538 pounds (100 percent); laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware, locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders, 162,503 pounds (100 percent); all other end uses, 1,244,315 pounds (50 percent). Miscellaneous non-protective coating uses were allocated 65,944 pounds (100 percent). These releases were made after adjustment of requests in consideration of previous consumption by individual applicants. The supply situation eased in March in line with the March supply of butyl alcohol.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary—Requests for secondary butyl acetate for civilian uses were denied. Loss of production in January and February reduced supply below the level necessary to fill military requests. Although production will attain the normal rate in March, the increasingly critical position of methyl ethyl ketone requiring the same scarce raw materials may necessitate a decrease in production of secondary butyl acetate.

Butyl Alcohol Normal—Requests for the following civilian uses were allocated in full as follows:—hydraulic brake fluids; butyl derivatives, 93,444 pounds; photographic and reproduction products, 54,796 pounds; dyes and penetrants, 32,010 pounds; cements and adhesives, 6,251 pounds; miscellaneous non-protective coating uses, 72,360 pounds. The following protective coating end uses were allowed:—arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, 186,639 pounds (100 percent of requests); industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing, engraving accessories, 138,052 pounds (100 percent); public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 121,587 pounds (100 percent); women's and infants' sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicle), case cloth for safety, scientific, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting 55,584 pounds (100 percent); laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware, locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttotns and buckles, map and chart covers and holders, 61,069 pounds (100 pounds); all other end uses 447,513 pounds (50 percent). The above releases were made after adjustment of requests for protective coating uses in consideration of previous consumption by individual applicants. The supply situation eased considerably in March due in part to a temporary increase in production and in part to the revision of allocation policy for protective coatings. Gross inflation of requests had resulted in accumulation of stocks at some producers' plants.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary (For Protective Coatings)—The following end uses were allowed in full: Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, 12,777 pounds; industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing and engraving accessories, 12,407 pounds; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 16,308 pounds; women's and infants sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicles), case

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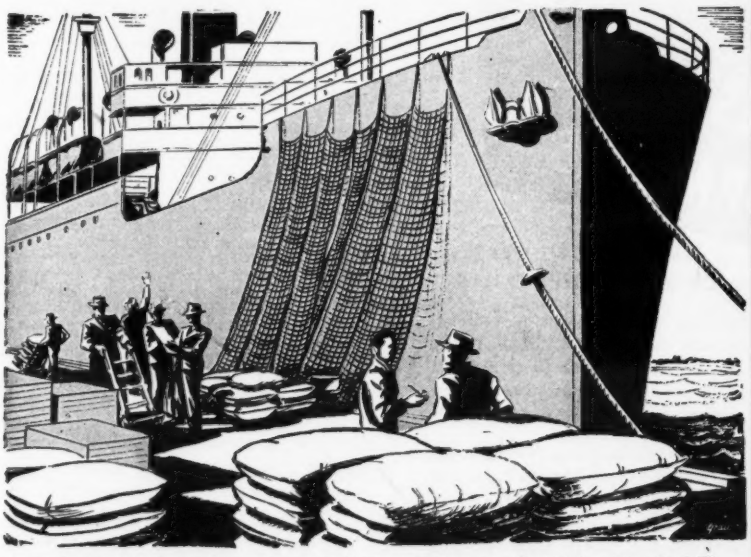

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cloth for safety, scientific, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting, 1,210 pounds; laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware, locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders, 3,436 pounds. No other civilian protective coating end uses were allowed.

Butyl Alcohol, Tertiary — Requests were allocated in full; 34,388 pounds were allocated for "miscellaneous uses."

Caffeine — Full allotments were made for medicinal use; requests for beverage use were granted in part from domestic production or from stocks of imported material under paragraphs (f) and (g) of Order M-300.

Calcium Carbide—All requests were allocated in full.

Camphor, Synthetic—Specific quantities of synthetic camphor were earmarked, under paragraph (f) of Order M-300, for medicinals and certain nitrocellulose plastics (spectacle frames, wood heel covers and pens and pencils), while the balance was released under (f) for miscellaneous civilian uses.

Carbon Tetrachloride — About 1,000,000 pounds (97 percent of requests) were allocated for fire extinguisher fluid; 1,300,000 pounds (99 percent) for industrial degreasing; 300,000 pounds (100 percent) for rubber compounding; 250,000 pounds (89 percent) for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals; 360,000 pounds (100 percent) for grain fumigation; 1,500,000 pounds (84 percent) for miscellaneous industrial uses; 860,000 pounds (40 percent) for commercial dry cleaning purposes and none for the manufacture of cleaning and spotting preparations.

Casein—Quarterly allocation reported in January.

Cellulose Ester Flake — Cellulose acetate flake: Requests for material to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fibre were allocated in full, without regard to availability of acetic anhydride. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with Limitation Order L-233. General civilian allocations under Paragraph (f) were made with production capacity as a basis, but use was subject to corresponding availability of plasticizer.

Cellulose acetate butyrate flake and cellulose acetate proprionate flake: Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly, subject to provisions of L-233 on photographic film. Small quantities of sub-standard material were allocated under paragraph (f) for civilian uses, again subject to availability of plasticizers.

Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder—Cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate molding compounds:—A total of 767,671 pounds of these compounds was allocated for a "preferred" civilian category, which included toothbrushes, safety and technical equipment, corrective optical frames, agricultural supplies, plumbing supplies and equipment, electrical and industrial equipment, communications equipment, and transportation equipment. Although flake was made available for these items, there was sufficient phthalate plasticizer and triphenyl phosphate available for only a few of the items of very high essentiality. Substitute plasticizers would have to be used for the production of other items. After military and "preferred" civilian items were allocated, there remained less than enough flake to produce 500,000 pounds of molding powder for paragraph (f) distribution. Cellulose acetate sheeting: Allocations to civilian end uses were granted for electrical parts on the basis of 50 percent and for industrial safety goggles on the basis of 87 percent of requests. A quantity of reject, end cuts, butt rolls and scrap material has been allowed for end-uses, with essentiality below the pattern for first grade material. Allocations to "general civilian" under paragraph (f) were made without consideration of suppliers' ability to obtain suitable raw materials. The present scarcity of substitute plasticizers may prevent the manufacture of any material for this classification. Twenty thousand pounds, included under paragraph (f) was designated specifically for: Protective envelopes and identification badges for war plants only, map and chart preparation for war plants and government agencies only, and index tabs for war plants and government agencies only.

Charcoal—None has been released for civilian use in March. Production during March will be about ten percent under normal. It is expected that the plants that closed down in January, because of weather conditions, will be able to resume operations in April. Some producers have decided to utilize prisoners of war, one Pennsylvania plant having applied for 50 POW, in addition to 120 now cutting chemical wood. Another Pennsylvania plant has applied for 200 POW. Arrangements have been made with Canadian producers to supply around 70 carloads of charcoal this month, which will partially offset the shortage in this country.

Chemical Cotton Pulp — Increased military requirements were met in full. This required further reductions for civilian use. The situation is increasingly acute.

Chlorate Chemicals—Quarterly allocation reported in January.

Chloride of Lime—The allocation order controlling chloride of lime was revoked February 27. Approximately 92 percent of the requests for high-test calcium hypochrlorite for essential civilian uses, such as water purification, sewage treatment and food sanitation, were granted. No material was allocated for use in laundries.

Chlorinated Paraffin—It was necessary to reduce practically all requests for March delivery and, except for direct military use, the material was denied for lubricating purposes. It is expected that the position of the 42 percent grade will be improved in April insofar as production capacity is concerned; but it is believed unlikely that civilian allocations will benefit. Since December, production has been continually interrupted by difficult transportation problems, particularly in the Northeast. The condition has improved only slightly, and loss in production still results from failures in the delivery of raw materials and in the slow removal of by-product material from the producing plants.

Chlorine—Quarterly allocation reported in January.

Chrome Chemicals—Increased military requirements for sodium bichromate and some of its derivatives, together with minor production losses caused by inadequate transportation of raw materials, necessitated even tighter control in allocation. Several uses were denied completely, although previous allotments had been made on a curtailed basis. Chrome tanning compounds were allotted in place of sodium bichromate wherever they could be used. Further substitution of tanning compounds for sodium bichromate in the tanning of leather will be necessary in subsequent months. Allotments of sodium bichromate were insufficient to meet the needs of any tannery, and they were made after consultation with the Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, in such a way as to provide maximum possible output by the industry of side upper leather for military use. Allotments of pigments were consistent with requirements of order M-370. Metal treating and plating:—Minimum operating requirements for aircraft manufacture, ammunition and other military uses were supplied. Less than 2,000 pounds of chromic acid were allotted for civilian uses, which were largely functional hard chrome plating needs. Military requirements for textiles were met in full. As a result of heavy increases in military products, civilian requests have declined sharply. Approximately 70 percent of civilian requirements were met, principally for cottons and work clothing. Chemical manufacture: — Requirements for chemicals going for military uses were met in full. Civilian allotments were made on a reduced basis as follows:—dyestuffs, 60 percent; reagents, 100 percent; flotation reagents for metallurgical operations, 100 percent; match manufacturing, 100 percent; benzaldehyde, 60 percent; heliotropine, 25 percent; pharmaceuticals requiring sodium bichromate, 75 percent; pharmaceuticals requiring chromic acid granted varying percentages depending on the importance of end products; wood preservatives, denied. Corrosion prevention:—Essential requirements met in full. Sodium or potassium bichromate were substituted for sodium chromate wherever possible.

Chrome Pigments — Initial allocations of zinc chromate and chromium oxide account for the full supply estimated to be made available in March, all for military use. The position in regard to Class A pigments that are under quotas is becoming increasingly tight because of large military "exempt orders" for the same types of pigments. There is no immediate relief in sight for civilian uses.

Cinchona Alkaloids — Quinidine. — Allocation were: — Approximately a

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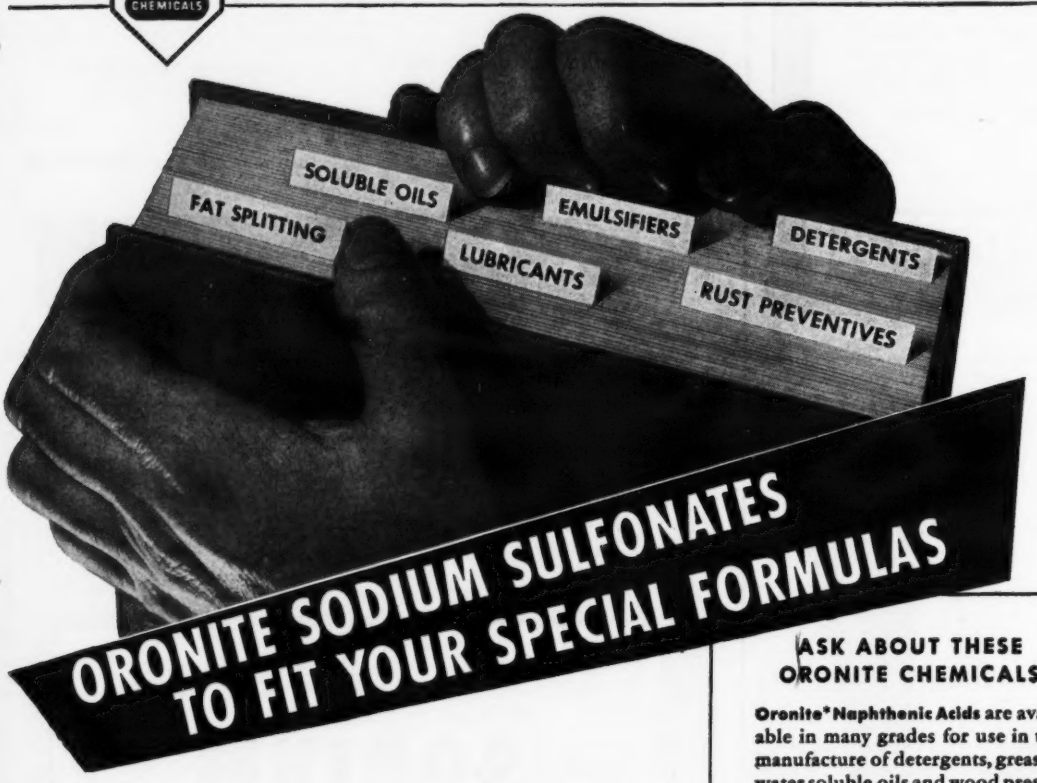

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thirty-day supply was released for treatment of cardiac disorders. Totaquine:—Medicinal only (antimalarial) requests were granted in full for dosage forms and compounds. Quinine and salts:—Requests for ampule medication for treatment of malaria were granted in full. Small amounts of quinine were released for research. Cinchonine:—A few ounces were allocated for industrial use as a laboratory reagent in tungsten analysis.

Citric Acid — Quarterly allocation reported in February.

Coaltar—Permission was granted for use (under Order M-297) as a substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available; where relief is required for disposition of tar, and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

Copper Chemicals— Allocations of cupric and cuprous oxide for use in the first quarter were as follows:—catalyst, 15,500 pounds, 76 percent of requests; electro-plating, 280,000 pounds, 100 percent; miscellaneous, exclusive of anti-fouling paint, 130,000 pounds, 81 percent. Allocations for copper sulphate for the first quarter of 1945 were as follows:—agriculture, 23,900,000 pounds; catalyst, 1,200,000 pounds (73 percent of requests); dyes and pigments, 663,000 pounds (70 percent); electro-plating and batteries, 87,500 pounds (97 percent); mining, 2,900,000 pounds (99 percent); water purification, 434,000 pounds (99 percent); wire drawing, 670,000 pounds (96 percent); and other uses 4,200,000 pounds (87 percent).

Cresols and Cresylic Acid—Allocations were as follows:—Ortho cresol (domestic) agricultural insecticides (40 percent); denied for dyes and coumarin manufacture. Domestic metaparacresol and cresylic acid:—for tricresyl phosphate, ore flotation, plastics, medicinals, and preservatives; denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, USP cresol and cresylic disinfectants, carbon remover, and all other civilian uses. Petroleum cresylic acid:—for ore flotation, plastics, carbon remover, 186,000 pounds; disinfectants 83,000 pounds; miscellaneous uses 81,000 pounds.

DDT—Allocations under paragraph (f) Order M-300 included: — 50,000 pounds for agriculture experimentation only; 2,000 pounds for civilians; but also limited to experimentation. No other civilian requests were granted.

Diacetone — Requests were allocated as follows:—brake fluid, 96,275 pounds (100 percent of requests); lacquers and thinners, etc., 39,117 pounds (15 percent of requests except for denial of cosmetic bottle caps, hats, household repair, adhesives and novelties; picture frames, puppetoons, refinishing office and other furniture, refinishing musical instruments, toys); plastics 125 pounds (100 percent); shoe adhesive-cements (60 percent) and other shoe items (20 percent) totaling 16,338 pounds; textiles 1,697 pounds (15 percent). The diacetone allocation pattern depends on acetone allocations from month to month, and varies with the fluctuations that affect acetone.

Dichlorostyrene — No allocations were made for civilian uses.

Diphenylamine — Allocations were allowed on the following basis after adjustment for apparent inflation of requests:—rubber chemicals, 90 percent; phenothiazine, 100 percent; dyestuffs, 53 percent; anti-oxidants for soap, 79 percent; paints and resins and plastics, 94 percent; smear No. 62, 64 percent; miscellaneous, 82 percent. Explosive uses, largely military, were allowed in full.

Ethyl Acetate—Protective coatings: —The following civilian end uses were allowed:—Arms, weapons, ammunition aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, 100 percent; industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing and engraving accessories, 100 percent; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 100 percent; women's and infants' sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicle), case cloth for safety, scientific, precision, and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting, 100 percent; laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware and locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders, 100 percent; all other civilian end uses 25 percent. The above releases were made after adjustment of requests in consideration of previous consumption by individual applicants. Other than protective coatings: — Acetic acid concentrate, 100 percent; ethyl acetate aceto, 100 percent; cellulose acetate plastics, 98 percent; cements and adhesives, 100 percent; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 100 percent; denaturants, 100 percent; research, 100 percent; resins, 100 percent; cleaning and degreasing, 100 percent; food flavors, 100 percent; and small orders, 50 percent.

Ethyl Alcohol—The following quantities were allocated: Coatings and solvents, 69,000 gallons; adhesives, 37,000 gallons; inks and duplicating fluid, 19,000 gallons; nitrocellulose and lacquer, 443,000 gallons; shellac and resins, 369,000 gallons; basic medicinal chemicals, 248,000 gallons; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 355,000 gallons; food

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products not elsewhere classified, 56,000 gallons; vinegar, 297,000 gallons; preservatives and cleaning preparations, 11,000 gallons; chemical products not elsewhere classified, 985,000 gallons; acetaldehyde, 3,774,000 gallons; acetic acid, 1,588,000 gallons; ethers, 278,000 gallons; ethyl acetate, 921,000 gallons; ethyl chloride, 1,546,000 gallons; other ethyl esters, 187,000 gallons; ethylene dibromide, 330,000 gallons; nitrocellulose (dehydration), 329,000 gallons; manufacture of plastics and synthetic resins, 716,000 gallons, and mechanical processes and uses, 233,000 gallons.

No direct allocations were made to users for toiletries and cosmetics, oral antiseptics, rubbing alcohol compounds, or candy glazes (other than coating vitamin pellets). Specific amounts were released to producers in accordance with provisions of Paragraph (f), Order M-300, to be distributed by them to users whose products come within the aforementioned classifications. In each case producers were given approximately 90 percent of the amount each received for the same purposes during February.

It was necessary to cut back producer's requests for delivery to users who certified their requirements to them in accordance with Schedule 71, Order M-300. The cutback was made, however, for less essential end uses, particularly where the demand for the less important uses has been steadily increasing during the past several months. Authorizations to producers for deliveries on certified orders for the various end-use groups in the schedule are as follows: Group A 892,000; Group D 107,000; Group E 129,000; Group G 101,000; Group H 219,000; and small order exemption 346,000.

Ethyl Cellulose—Allocations to civilian end uses were as follows: Special adhesive for machine applied labels for No. 10 food cans (100 percent of requests); sterilizable adhesive bandage (cut back to normal usage basis); photo-stripping solution (100 percent of previously established usage); x-ray screen cement (100 percent of requests).

Ethyl Ether—This became subject to allocation control in March through Schedule 91, Order M-300.

Formaldehyde — Allocated on the basis of 60 percent of requests to the following end uses: Adhesives, 74,000 pounds; disinfectants and germicides, 282,000 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 29,000 pounds; dyes and intermediates, 241,000 pounds; leather, 292,000 pounds; metal treating, 25,000 pounds; paper, 130,000 pounds; photographic chemicals, 54,000 pounds; protective coating, 31,000 pounds; research, 16,000 pounds, and textiles, 484,000 pounds. Requests for the following were granted in full: Embalming fluid, 222,000 pounds; fungicides and insecticides, 99,000 pounds; penicillin, 38,000 pounds; rubber chemicals, 467,000 pounds; small order resale, 1,301,000 pounds.

Furfural—All requests were granted in full.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors—All requirements were allocated in full.

Glycols — Ethyleneglycol: All requests were granted in full with the exception of requests for the manufacture of anti-freeze, which were allotted on the basis of pre-arranged schedules. Triethylene glycol: All requests were granted in full. Mixed glycols: Requests for the manufacture of molding sand binder were cut to 65 percent. Requests for anti-freeze were allotted according to pre-arranged schedules. All other requests were granted in full.

Glycol Ethers—Requests for allocation of the various ethers were granted as follows: Monoethyl ether of diethylene glycol (100 percent of requests); monoethyl ether of ethylene glycol (50 percent); monobutyl ether of ethylene glycol (20 percent); monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol (20 percent) for solvents and 50 percent for chemical manufacture.

Hexahydric Alcohols—Requests for mannitol were allowed as follows: Diabetic foods, 60 percent; esters, 25 percent; resins, 85 percent; all others, 100 percent. No civilian requests were received for crystalline d-sorbitol. Requests for technical d-sorbitol were granted as follows: Esters, 70 percent; resins, 67 percent; all others, 100 percent.

Hexamethylenetetramine — All requirements were allocated in full.

Higher Aliphatic Alcohols—Requests for lauryl alcohol were in general denied although some material was allowed for the manufacture of industrial detergents and alcohol sulfates. Requests were granted in full for capryl alcohol, 2-ethyl hexanol, n-octanol, n-decanol, oleyl alcohol and mixed alcohols.

Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous—All requirements were allocated in full.

Ipecac—Requests for medicinal use were granted in full except for use in livestock remedies.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Requests were allocated as follows: Hydraulic brake fluids (100 percent); dyes and penetrants, 8,712 pounds (50 percent); cellophane, 4,800 pounds (100 percent). All other civilian uses were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate — Requests for mending cements were cut in half. Requests under Groups J and K, as identified in WPBI-1943, were denied. All other requests were granted in full.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Ninety-nine percent Isopropyl Alcohol: The following requests were denied: Cleaners and removers, cosmetics, disinfectants and germicides, hospital sheeting, rubbing alcohol, non-essential coatings, window cleaners, transportation and furniture. Requests for shoe adhesives and sock linings, essential technical coatings and small orders were cut in half. All other requests were in full. Ninety-one percent Isopropyl Alcohol: The following requests were denied: cosmetics, shoe polish and cleaner, non-essential technical coatings and window cleaner. Requests for rubbing alcohol were granted nominal amounts. All other requests were granted in full.

Lactic Acid—All requests were allocated in full.

Maleic Anhydride—Requests were allowed as follows:—abrasives, 600 pounds (100 percent); experimental, 5,119 pounds (15 percent); cellophane, 2,000 pounds (100 percent); oil demulsifiers, 1,150 pounds (100 percent); oil additives 900 pounds (87 percent); paper sizing, 1,500 pounds (50 percent); rubber, 500 pounds (100 percent); phenolic resins, 13,750 pounds (50 percent); phthalic resins, 76,575 pounds (67 percent); polyvinyl resins, 2,200 pounds (31 percent); zinc chromate primers, 2,450 pounds (47 percent); substituted oils, 17,485 pounds (29 percent); wetting agents, 15,350 pounds (69 percent); toluene purification, 3,650 pounds (75 percent); poly acrylic resins, 1,500 pounds (62 percent); poly styrene resins, 34,000 pounds (100 percent); and maleic resins, 388,970 pounds (34 percent).

Matches—Initial allocations were made at producers' level only. Indications point to somewhat increased production and civilian curtailments were not as drastic as anticipated.

Metallic Sodium—Very few of the uses received all of the material requested. Sodium cyanide received about 60 percent, sodium peroxide 30 percent, dyes 30 percent, drugs and pharmaceuticals 75 percent, metals refining 75 percent, while the requirements for tera ethyl lead and lorol were allocated in full. It is believed that sufficient material was allocated for all essential war needs.

Methanol — Wood distilled, 95 percent-97 percent grade:—requests for uses were allocated as follows:—denaturant, 190,700 gallons (100 percent of requests); anti-freeze, 11,520 gallons (in line with L-51 quotas); others, 6,120 gallons (100 percent). Synthetic:—Requests were allocated as follows:—dimethyl aniline, 18,085 gallons (sufficient to complement aniline allotment); drugs, 71,673 gallons (100 percent of request); dyes and dye intermediates, 22,314 gallons (50 percent); extraction and solvent uses, 13,659 gallons (75 percent average); photographic, 51,692 gallons (100 percent); protective coatings, 14,846 gallons (25 percent; wood stains denied); anti-freeze, 100,000 gallons (in line with L-51 quotas); and others, 292,426 (75 percent average). Sharply increased military requirements combined with temporary production difficulties have accentuated the critical supply position that has existed for some months.

Methylethylketone—Requests were allocated as follows:—vinylite cement for attaching synthetic rubber soles (25 percent of requests); aromatic chemicals, 6,214 pounds (50 percent). All other civilian uses were denied.

Methylisobutylketone — Requests were granted in full for containers and closures, working stocks, essential civilian and farm machinery, railroad transportation, shoes, cleaning solvents, industrial manufacture, research, hospital supplies, drugs, and denaturants. Transportation maintenance and civilian furniture were granted 25 percent, bowling alley lacquers 50 percent of requests. Miscellaneous lacquers were denied.

—*Continued on page 56*

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Agricultural Chemicals

An unusually heavy demand for mixed fertilizers has followed the spell of warm weather in the Northern area. In fact, buying interest was broader all around and supplies of several materials were temporarily exhausted at the end of the week. Sellers admitted that April demand was coming through in March. Judging from the low extent of local inventories, those who have not covered Spring requirements may experience difficulty in obtaining supplies in time for early cultivation.

Cutback in packinghouse operations has affected the production of dried blood and tankage. Steamed bone meal has continued scarce. No additional lots of castor pomace have reached the market for weeks. Hoofmeal never was favored by a liberal production and no material was available last week. Sheep manure sold quite freely. This has always been a popular victory garden conditioner.

Domestic soda nitrate prices for March have been extended through April. Demand for soda nitrate has continued heavy for both domestic and imported. Shipments of potash against period 5 will begin in April. Superphosphate remained scarce in this area with producers only able to take care of regular customers. Military requirements have reduced the supply of ammonia nitrate that had been approved for March shipment. Canadian production for March was 3,000 tons less than had been expected.

The order which placed the manufacture, importation and control of phosphate and nitrate fertilizers in Spain under the central control of the general commissariat of supplies has been canceled.

War Food Administration purchased for lend-lease during February:—140,000 pounds liver and glandular meal and 400,000 pounds of meat and bone meal.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate — Inquiry for shipments continued active with some sellers reporting brisk buying. The unusually warm weather has quickened the call for nearby deliveries while the movement has experienced some delay through boxcar complications.

Bone Meal — Considerable interest reported in the fertilizer grade with available stock practically unobtainable. Market firm at ceiling levels. War Food Administration purchased 13,400 pounds of steamed bone meal in ten-ounce bags at .024860 per pound, Long Island City, N. Y.

Dried Blood—Production smaller on account of cutback in meat output. While some business was reported at ceiling prices, a lot more sales could have been made if the material could have been located.

Soda Nitrate—No easement in the extent of consuming demand. Material moved as fast as available for agricultural and industrial requirements, keeping supply position tight. April prices of domestic nitrate were announced as unchanged from those current in March.

Sheep Manure—Considerable buying interest reported. This is the season for this material. Popular for victory garden preparation.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—More foreign rock has arrived, regardless of ample supplies of domestic to satisfy demand. Mine shipments have kept acidulators well stocked, but labor shortages at some plants have necessarily cutback rock consumption.

Superphosphate—Bureau of the Census gives January production of 18 percent a-p-a at 623,321 tons and concentrated 45 percent at 18,103 tons. Stocks of 18 percent at the end of January were 854,231 tons and 24,820 tons of concentrated 45 percent. These figures taken from 157 manufacturers of normal and 9 manufacturers of concentrated superphosphate.

Potashes

All primary potash salts (muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, sulphate of potash-magnesia and run-of-mine potash) have been removed from allocations order M-291 and placed under the general chemicals order M-300, the Chemical Bureau of WPB announced. This action, effective March 22, 1945, is in line with WPB's announced policy of bringing all chemicals under one order. Schedule 98 to M-300 will cover potash. This schedule is essentially the same as Order M-291, and no allocations or authorizations to make delivery under the old order are affected by this change-over, WPB said.

Experimental work in the recovery of potash salts from polyhalite deposits in Texas and New Mexico is described in Bureau of Mines bulletin 459, a new 251-page publication which can be got from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 35 cents a copy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Fertilizer Materials

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, March 23—Beginning of Spring finds land preparation in the South delayed by excessive rainfall, with fertilizer manufacturers very busy filling orders that give promise of exceeding those of last year. Whether all orders can be filled in time for use under Spring-planted crops remains to be determined by the factory, labor supply and transportation facilities. Not all the materials are reported on hand to fill orders, but fertilizer manufacturers are hopeful that they can be received in time. Delays in land preparation indicating a late planting season indicates also that the fertilizer production season will be lengthened and thus help in supplying the demand.

Baltimore, March 23—Superphosphate—Demand for this material is as brisk as ever, with the production far smaller than it would be with adequate labor supply available. Under the circumstances the manufacturers cannot take care of the big tonnage asked by the government for soil improvement bodies in the different States. As it is, the government holds the manufacturers down to the ceiling, which is 65 cents per unit of available phosphoric acid in Baltimore.

Chicago, March 23—Call is still fairly good for most grades of fertilizer materials. The organics materials are subject to considerable continuing interest. Offerings are not very extensive. The general attitude of buyers is one of interest, while sellers are in general not able to meet all the ideas of the purchasing trade as to supplies. Blood is in good call. Dried Blood—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Tankage—Feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.65 to $2.75; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50. Tankage—Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $45 per ton; ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.25; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $69 to $70.

Los Angeles, March 23—Ammonia nitrate and superphosphate continued to be the shortest agricultural chemicals here this week. The market was firm and extremely tight with prices steady. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia Nitrate—Quoted at $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia Phosphate—Named at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48 delivered at California plant. Ammonia Sulphate—$38 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Insecticides

Producers and the industry in general is confronted by the greatest manpower problem in its history. Aside from this the complicated transportation situation has made shipments uncertain. WPB and WFA have again emphasized the necessity of buying supplies early. Stocks of the heavy tonnage items seem to be the easiest to obtain at present. There is a satisfactory stock of calcium arsenate and the same can be said of sulphur. The nicotine situation has

—*Continued on page 70*

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K_2O ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS 22% K_2O MINIMUM
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY Incorporated
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
The Unexcelled Fertilizer Conditioner used by Leaders in the Industry
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING • • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

P.C.A. RED MURIATE

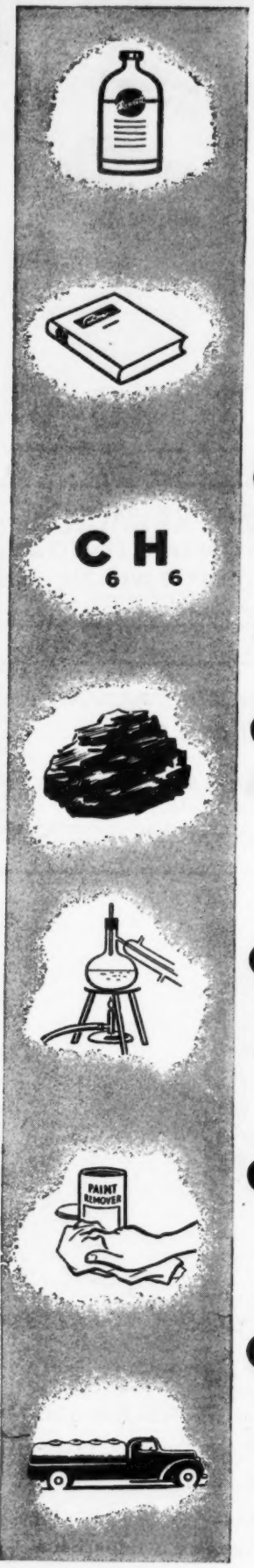
The SALT *of the Earth*

There can be no finer product than PCA's Red Muriate of Potash. Literally as well as figuratively it is "The Salt of the Earth".

PCA leads in total production of 60% Muriate. Its Red Indian trade-mark is becoming more and more important in the fertilizer industry... more and more important to the farmers who rely upon your mixtures to help them make their crops.

POTASH COMPANY of AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE...50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
• SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE...Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

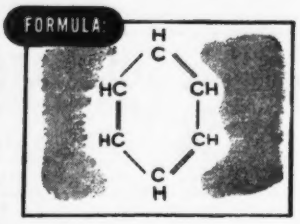
BENZOL



DEFINITION: Benzol (Benzene) is the parent hydrocarbon of the aromatic compounds. It is the basic raw material for the synthesis of many organic chemicals.

HISTORY: Discovered in 1825 by Faraday in an oil obtained by compressing illuminating gas. Hofmann found it in coal-tar in 1845. The process of recovering benzol industrially was first developed by Charles Mansfield.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: Benzol is obtained principally from the destructive distillation of coal. Most of the benzol produced in this operation is recovered by scrubbing coke-oven gas, while the balance is found in the portion of coal-tar that distills below 170°C.

CHARACTERISTICS: The pure product is a mobile, colorless liquid. It boils at 80.1°C., and crystallizes at 5.5°C. It is practically insoluble in water but mixes readily with ether, anhydrous alcohol, petroleum distillates and many organic liquids.

USES: A solvent for stains, coatings, and rubber cements; an essential raw material for the manufacture of dyes, tetryl and other explosives, synthetic rubber, phenol, aviation fuel, and D.D.T.

GRADES:

	Sp. Gr.	Boiling Range
Benzol, Nitration Pure	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, Industrial Pure	.875-.886	2°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, 90%	.870-.886	Start: Min. 78.2°C 90% Min. at 100°C
Thiophene-free Benzol	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C

NOTE: Deliveries today are somewhat restricted by the demand for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.
ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Mounting military requirements throughout the past month prevented any easement in the supply situation for coaltar chemicals. Pressure for benzol shipments reflected the expansion in the war program. Toluol and xylol both commanded more government attention while civilian stocks were well pinched with deliveries confined to high priority orders. Naphthalene continued definitely tight all month. The big demand for this material, while of government origin, filtered through phthalic anhydride. Trade expectations as to an increase in the production of this intermediate were not realized. While increased output of phthalic anhydride offers possibilities of easing the supply position it also may tend to increase the pressure for naphthalene.

Hydrogenated solvents have experienced an improved demand for specific government uses, the call increasing as the month advanced. At the close, the markets revealed a distinctly tighter condition than at the beginning of the month. Production of intermediates and dyestuffs has been held down by the diversion of basic chemicals into military channels. Civilian interest did not relax and considerable business could have been placed if the material could have been made available.

Steel operations for the week beginning March 19 were scheduled at 96.9 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 94.5 percent for the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 96.4 percent. The current schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,774,900 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,730,900 tons for the previous week and 1,777,000 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—Continued to move freely for military requirements. General demand remained active with civilian shipments necessarily cutback to permit a free flow for the war effort. The supply position was tight with no permanent easement expected until the European war is over.

Coaltar—Not much material around for civilian use. Some reported moving against essential specific requirements and some to ease fuel hardships in areas where other fuel products were short.

Creosote Oil—Domestic production, averaging over 3,000,000 gallons a month, is being readily absorbed, mostly for wood-processing requirements. The active call for this material has kept the supply position tight, there being no importations to ease the inventory situation.

Cresylic Acid—Reported tight, but probably no tigher than before because of larger arrivals of foreign material. Demand was active, the call from manufacturers of tricresylphosphate continuing exceedingly heavy.

Naphthalene—Demand reported exceedingly active and sufficient to keep the supply position decidedly tight. No prospects of easement in sight, but possibilities of an even greater demand when the production of phthalic anhydride is increased.

Phenol—Past month has shown no appreciable improvement in the supply position of phenol. Heavy demand for government and essential civilian uses has kept first-hand inventories low while difficulty in securing basic material has kept output down.

Toluol—Reported just as tight at the end of the month as at the beginning. Military demand remained heavy with no easement in the call for essential civilian uses. Production taxed to satisfy requirements.

Xylol—Military demand held this market in the same tight position. No relaxation of general buying interest, while shipments were confined to industries considered essential to the war effort.

Chicago, March 23—Trade in coaltar bases remained moderate in extent, largely because of limited supplies. Buyers appeared to be in the market for more material than currently is available, by a large margin. Benzol call was active. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon; 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Withdrawals of cyclohexanone for government requirements have kept the supply position of that variety exceedingly tight. This was reflected in cyclohexanol also. Methylcyclohexanol reported in active demand for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and resin compounds. The general market showed no tendency to relax from its former tight position.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Heavy consuming demand and difficulty in securing basic material were influences contributing to the maintenance of a tight supply position for this material.

Broener's — Production routed mostly to regular consumers. Low extent of inventories reflected in market's tight position.

Fumaric — Manufacturers of synthetic resins and plastics reported taking all material available. Position firm with prices unchanged.

Gamma—Firm and in short supply. Regular consumers have been covered during the month without very much left to satisfy other wants.

Maleic—Shipments for use in the manufacture of synthetic resins have taxed output, particularly the anhydrous grade. Demand has been maintained above the limit of production.

Pieramic—Essential requirements of regular consumers were covered and this was about all current production could stand.

Sulphanilic—Short stocks kept the movement confined chiefly to regular consumers. Not much chance of improving supply condition until there is some expansion in output.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil — Pressure of heavy demand from essential consuming industries continued to over-reach the current limit of production. Stringency in benzol combined with other complications has prevented any increase in anilin output. The market closed tight and firm.

Dimethylanilin—Stringency in basic material was reflected in the output of this intermediate. First hand inventories were reported low while prices remained firm.

Dinitrobenzene — Firm and tight under a continued heavy demand and an output restricted by difficulties in securing basic material.

Dinitrophenol — Essential requirements have taken care of production, leaving the market position tight and the price structure firm.

Dinitrotoluene—Production necessarily restricted by conditions prevailing in toluol. Output does not measure up to demand and probably will not until the basic situation improves.

G Salt—Dyestuff requirements have been sufficient to absorb production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

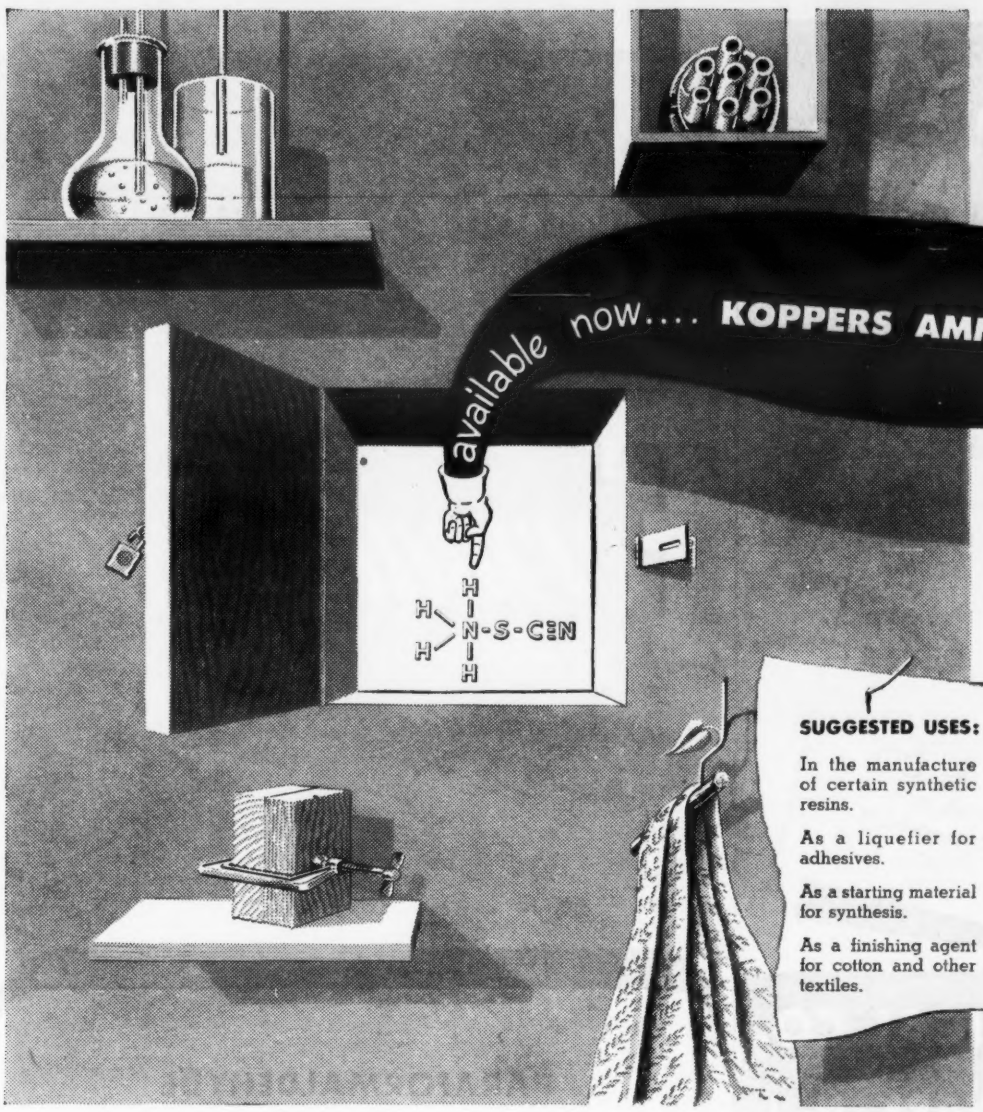
Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended March 17 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,130,447
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	29,272,022
Benzol	gals.	3,688,826
Coaltar	gals.	13,684,356
Creosote oil	gals.	761,564
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,808,715
Phenol	lbs.	214,190
Toluol	gals.	737,765
Xylol	gals.	166,592

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

OPD—3-26-1945



(Ammonium sulfocyanide)

KOPPERS is in a position to ship technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities or to supply test samples and information which will enable you to determine whether this material is suited to your processes.

Properties	NH_4SCN
Molecular Weight (pure compound)	76.11
Melting Point, approx.	150°C
Boiling Point, decomposes at about	160°C
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C, approx.	1.310
State: Light yellow to tan crystals, pure	95 to 98%

Solubility: The crystals are highly soluble in water: One hundred grams of water will dissolve approximately 125 grams of NH_4SCN at 0°C, 160 grams at 19°C, and 200 grams at 30°C.

SUGGESTED USES:

In the manufacture of certain synthetic resins.

As a liquefier for adhesives.

As a starting material for synthesis.

As a finishing agent for cotton and other textiles.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., Tar & Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS
The industry that serves all industry

Buy War Bonds-and keep them!

leaving the supply situation tight. No immediate relief in sight.

Paradichlorobenzene—Current production continued considerably under the prevailing consuming demand. The shortage of benzol allocated to manufacture this intermediate has kept production down and held the supply position definitely tight.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand for use in the manufacture of synthetic resins and other essential materials has remained exceedingly active throughout the month. Consumption was only limited by the availability of stocks. The market has yet to feel the effect of increased production. Meanwhile the supply position remains exceedingly tight.

Coaltar Colors

Buying interest has not varied much in coaltar colors. Regulations and restrictions have prompted conservative purchases from stocks that are relatively low. In relation to the tight position current in textiles, WPB has announced that the supply of cotton fabrics available for domestic nonmilitary and export uses in the second quarter will be smaller than the first. Worsted production has been frozen for some time and approximately 80 percent of all wool goods production is slated for government requirements. There is also less rayon available for civilian goods.

Textile Chemists Hear Talk on Melamine Resins

The advent of melamine-formaldehyde resins in the field of resin applications for textiles has broadened considerably. Alden D. Nute of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company in a talk entitled "Some Recent Aspects in the Finishing of Textile Fabrics with Melamine Resins" told the meeting of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists held at the Downtown Athletic Club, New York, March 16. Mr. Nute said that the latest and most unique application of the melamine type resins has been for the shrinkage control of wool and wool mixed goods.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

sistance only in cases where the particular project is for war purposes, and is strongly sponsored by PAW.

Patman's small business committee of the house is taking credit for getting SWPC in the oil business because, it says, a credit shortage situation is working a hardship on small producers who are trying to make their full contribution to the war effort. The easier loan policy of SWPC is in addition to the subsidies many of the little operators now are getting from the government.

Export Licensing

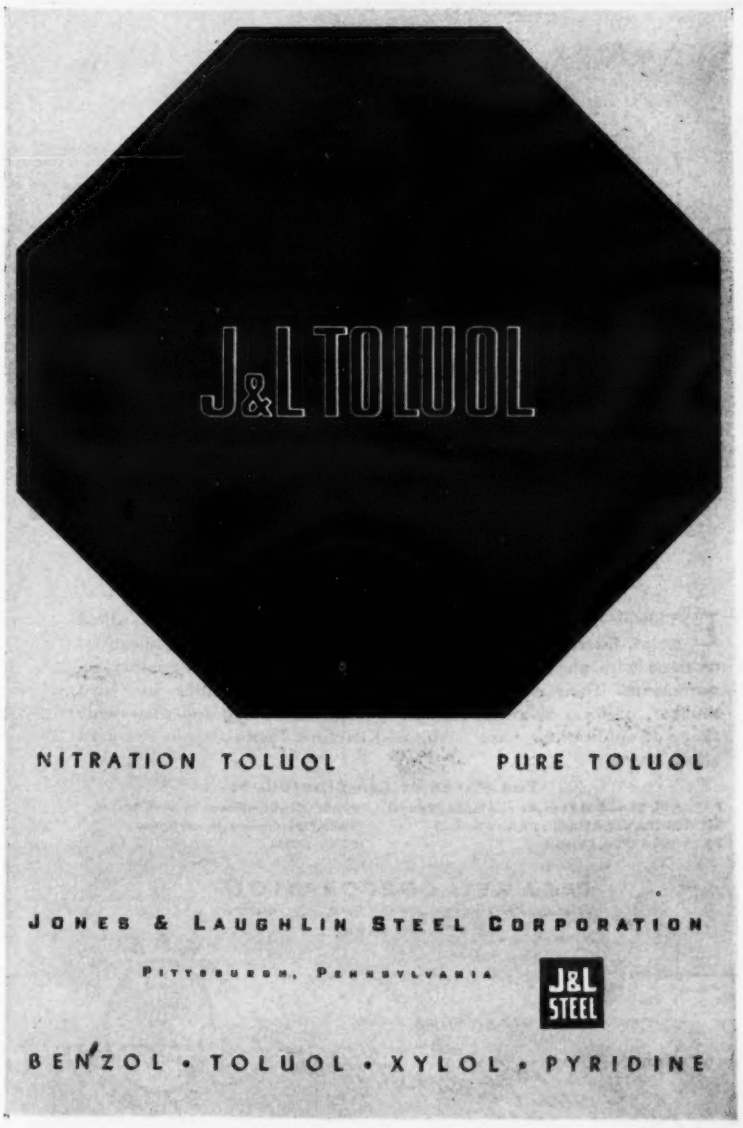
FEA is again calling the attention of exporters to the fact that, because of their own errors, they are causing delays in getting licenses necessary for shipments out of the country. Numerous forms WPB-541, "Application for Preference Ratings," filed with WPB field offices have had to be returned because the applications were either incomplete or filed in error. Exporters not entirely familiar with the procedure should read page 178, paragraph 4, b, of comprehensive export schedule No. 17.

The delay resulting from necessity of resubmission of applications for preference ratings can be eliminated by exporters' conforming with the following provisions:—

1. File form WPB-541 with the WPB field offices only when materials are to be exported under general license. The appropriate general license symbol must be noted on the form in the block for the "Foreign Clearance Number." Unless this information is shown on the form it will be returned to the applicant.

2. File applications for preference ratings with FEA when the material has been licensed for export previously on form FEA 419 and a preference rating is now required to obtain the material.

Specialty Glass Company, New Field, New Jersey, was damaged by fire March 19. Loss was estimated at $150,000.



TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

Subject to allocation by the War Production Board in accordance with General Allocation Order M-300 Schedule 61

•

Selling Agents

R. W. GREEFF & CO.

10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Tribune Tower Chicago 11, Ill.

MONTROSE CHEMICAL CO.

LISTER AVENUE NEWARK, N. J.

ESTEROL is Paramet Corporation's trade-mark and name for its alkyd resins. Esterols are made as pure phthalic alkyds, and modifications of these with phenolic resins and other materials to suit necessary requirements. Their excellent properties, such as pale color, low acid number, uniform viscosity, extreme weather resistance, and their wide range of applications, have established Paramet Esterols as the standard alkyd resins.

The Paramet Line includes:

PARANOL (Modified Phenolic and Maleic Resins)
ESTEROL (Pure and Modified Alkyd Resins)
PARADURA (Pure Phenolics)
PLASKON (Urea-Formaldehyde Resins)
PARAPEN (Pentaerythritol Resins)
ESTER GUMS

PARAMET CORPORATION

Subsidiary of Libbey • Owens • Ford Glass Company

10-09 44th Avenue

Long Island City 1, New York

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

"Let's call Paramet first"

CHEMICALS FOR PLASTICS AND RESINS

Formaldehyde

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

PENTEK*
(Pentaerythritol Technical)

POLYPENTEK*
(Technical Mixture of Pentaerythritol Polymers)

M. D. A.
(Methylene Disalicylic Acid Technical)

T. M. P.
(Trimethylolpropane Technical)

If there are any products listed here whose properties you have not as yet thoroughly investigated, write us for samples . . . they have unlimited possibilities.

**Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN

Chemical Corporation

393 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK 1

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Formates
Chlorinated Aromatics • Medicinal Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Medicinal Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • Penicillin
Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Protective Coatings Materials

With even an approximate date for an ending of the war in Europe as indeterminate today as at any time within the past year, the American protective coatings industry is still reluctant to formulate any very definite plans for securing postwar business from the contemplated reconstruction and modernization of big cities. Though assured by farsighted economists of postwar markets for many millions of dollars' worth of paints, varnishes and lacquers and their ingredients in the extensive rebuilding and rehabilitation operations in the metropolitan centers at home and abroad which are sure to follow immediately upon the reestablishment of peace, leading processors of paint materials and manufacturers of finished coatings deem these potentialities too nebulous to merit much consideration at this time.

But the makers of exterior paints are interested in no small measure in the smaller-scale paint marketing possibilities already presented by the humble beginnings of a U. S. government sponsored program for the production of prefabricated or preassembled houses, which are now being turned out in steadily increasing numbers for the ultimte purpose of affording shelter to bombed-out French and British families and to provide immediate homes for American workmen and their families in sections where peacetime manufacturing operations are planned, or in remote munitions centers, which are still devoid of adequate housing accommodations.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

In the firm conviction that domestic production of metallic lead will soon be increased through the recent channeling of additional manpower into this country's primary and secondary lead smelters, the War Production Board has announced that it will dip into the nation's stockpile of lead to bolster some essential civilian requirements which, however, do not include any additional amounts for the makers of lead pigments or other protective coatings materials.

Prices for pig lead have remained unchanged for the week of March 16-23 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis, and 6.50c. in New York.

With war production uses continuing to climb, offsetting recent slight amplication of domestic production, there has been no intimation within the past week of any easing of the recently amended distribution regulation M-11-a which, on and after April 1, makes subject to these restrictions even the zinc required for products previously authorized under priorities regulation No. 25, although it allows the filing of requests for such exemptions with WPB field offices. Quotations for slab zinc have continued unaltered for the week of March 16-23 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis, and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

White Lead—With military and other government orders requiring almost, if not quite, all the available supply of white lead, the manufacturers of this pigment are still reluctant to accept orders from nonmilitary sources, albeit there is some slight provision made for protective coatings materials. In every instance in which they are taking such orders on their books, they are distinctly specifying that they cannot promise deliveries, if federal business exhausts stocks.

Zinc Oxide—Much of the demand for leaded grades of zinc oxide is still going unsatisfied as the manufacturers of these grades are unable to meet more than a small percentage of the requests because of the increased difficulties experienced in procuring zinc slabs, due to the recent tightening of the use limitation regulation M-11-a and its subdivisions applying to civilian usages. Leadfree grades continue under complete allocation control and hence are available only on war production or other government orders.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—In fair demand and supply. In view of a recent increase in the available supply WPB has permitted relaxation of Order M-79 to allow consumers a choice of grades C and G, 1, 2 and 3. Previously consumers were required to fill part of their needs with the lowest grades, C and G 3.

China Clay—In unabatedly keen request from makers of clay filled paints and from paper fillers and coaters and in only slightly less demand from makers of synthetic rubber tires. Processors are having some difficulty in filling orders promptly, because mining operations in domestic kaolin beds are seriously hampered by shortages of labor. Some lag is also noted in the movement of these clays, due to a lack of boxcars suited for shipping it in bulk. Larger arrivals of kaolin from England for ceramics making have been recorded of late.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—To encourage producers of channel carbon black collaborating in the government program to swell the output of these and other blacks required for keeping the production of synthetic rubber tires at high levels without exhausting the still diminishing stocks of channel blacks, the Office of Price Administration has issued an adjustable pricing order covering sales of the so-called rubber grades of channel blacks to the Defense Supplies Corporation. It has been explained that this order precedes the issuance of new price provisions which will grant higher than normal ceilings for channel black produced under emergency high-cost conditions—for the so-called "incremental materials"—to which the ceilings applying to sales to the Defense Supplies Corporation will be adjusted. Insofar as the paint making industry is concerned, however, none of these orders, resorted to by the government authorities in order to promote new and hugely enlarged production, has any application. The paint manufacturers using carbon blacks are compelled to employ uncompressed channel blacks, in place of the hitherto customary beaded types—and there is little even of these uncompressed types available for them.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Alcohol—Continues in active demand which, at times, appears to be outstripping the immediately available supply. Prices well maintained on the basis of the recent slight reduction.

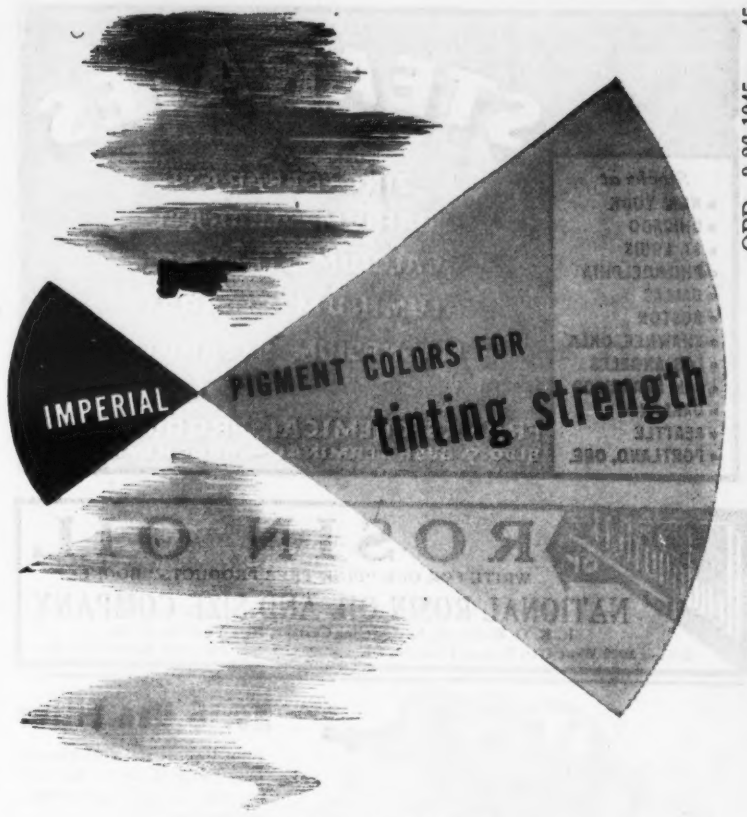
Butyl Acetate — A moderate-sized movement continues to be recorded, albeit the supply situation is still rather tight with the bulk of the current output going into war production work.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Although inquiry for this material continues fairly keen, the current supply seems ample for the time being.

Naval Stores

Rosin — Producers of gum rosin have been endeavoring this past week to induce the Office of Price Administration to recognize their materially increased costs in the framing of that bureau's new regulation establishing uniform ceiling prices for producers, on the one hand, and for distributors, on the other. Though it was originally expected that these new uniform prices for producers, with markups or upward differentials over these producers' maximum figures provided for dealers, would be announced by OPA before the oi-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION *Glens Falls, N. Y.*

PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION

The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York Philadelphia • Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago • St. Louis • San Francisco Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

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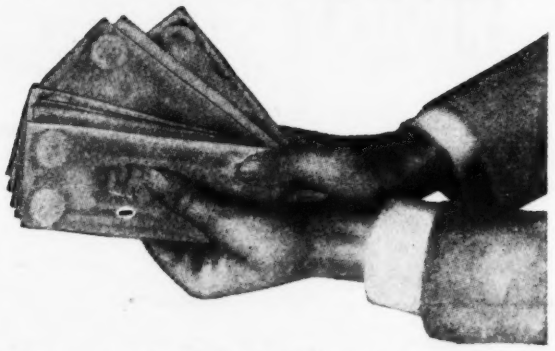

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			TORONTO A. S. Paterson

ficial opening of the new crop season, April 1, no intimation has yet been given as to the exact date for the issuance of the regulation establishing these new ceilings. In the absence of this new ceiling regulation, trading in gum rosin on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange has continued to be held down to meager proportions and virtually the only transactions of importance in this commodity in the South have been made through private sales at the individual high prices of the first half of 1944 period.

Savannah, March 23.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	73	...	17
Receipts	...	10	31	25	56
Shipments	17	131	...	...	73
Stocks	2,932	2,811	2,842	2,867	2,850

Turpentine—Although new crop offerings currently coming upon the Southern markets have eased the supply situation to the extent that no additional drafts have made made upon government held stocks, there has been no tendency toward a price recession in the South. Such sales as have been made on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange within the past week have been effected at 81 cents per gallon and that figure has also prevailed in transactions at all interior points. It is considered likely that CCC will soon decide to replenish its 1942 and 1943 crop holdings with fresh supplies from the new crop. Meanwhile, the CCC parity price has remained at the 79½-cent level.

Savannah, March 23.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	81	350	4	2	18,058
Tuesday	81	...	4	83	17,979
Wednesday	81	950	25	491	17,513
Thursday	81	...	10	104	17,419
Friday	81	1,450	9	95	17,333

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—In order to reassure consumers of paints and varnishes with rosin-type ester gum in their composition that its recent further markup of the ceiling prices for ester gum containing gum rosin will not increase the cost of such finished products for them, OPA has notified these consumers that, although ester gum is used principally in the production of paints and varnishes, this recent advance of 0.35c. to 11.85c. per pound in the base price of this gum containing gum rosin has not in any way affected present prices for these coatings. The movement of rosin-type ester gum, however, has been accelerated perceptibly by this markup in its maximum price.

Urea Aldehyde Resins—WPB's recent move to curb inflated requests for melamine aldehyde resins has also embraced urea aldehyde resins, which are likewise in short supply and hence made similarly subject to WPB's check on all consumers' proposed use as well as on its past use and present inventories. ..

Driers and Fatteners

Tallates—Continue in brisk demand, with requests for these driers mounting as many former consumers of naphthenates, who are now unable to obtain authorization for their purchase because not engaged in war production work, are turning to these materials.

Stearates—Movement of these flattening agents is attaining proportions calling for virtually the entire combined capacities of the leading manufacturers, so that few new orders can be taken save from old customers. The call at present is running heaviest in zinc, aluminum, calcium, barium, lithium and magnesium types, in the order named.

Varnish Gums

Copal—Although still awaiting the granting of licenses by the War Production Board, whereby they may make arrangements for the importation of the aggregate of 1,000 tons of Congo copal recently allocated to the United States by the Combined Raw Materials Board for the second quarter of this year, the American importers of this natural resin are confident that these licenses will be officially authorized by WPB within the ensuing week, so that they may make the necessary overtures on or shortly after April 1 for bringing their quotas in from the Belgian Congo, as they become available there. In connection with the recent issuance of schedule 96 to order M-300, placing all natural resins under allocation control, it is noteworthy that

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WPB's allocations under this regulation, which will first be made in April, can, and presumably will, include kauri and yacca gums, some of which are already available here.

Shellac—With the recent cessation of all offers of seedlac and T. N. shellac from India and in the absence of all save one small arrival here, an impasse appears to have been reached in the supply situation. Bleaching operations, already limited by a shortage of these types of shellac and a lack of sufficient labor, are recording a further retardation and there is an increasing scarcity of both white and orange cut shellac. No substantial addition to stocks of seedlac and T. N. can now be reasonably expected until the new Bysaikhi or Spring crop begins to be gathered next month and no shipments of the new lac from this crop are likely to reach here until June or July. Meanwhile, the demand for liquid shellacs is going largely unsatisfied. An arrival of 500 packages has been recorded.

Exports of shellac from Calcutta to all consuming countries for the ten months ended October 31, 1944, compared with those for the corresponding periods of 1943 and 1942, are shown below:—

	Packages		
	1944	1943	1942
Orange	193,940	70,475	174,759
Garnet	4,665	2,424	5,097
Button	13,516	1,894	8,879
Seed	55,561	4,711	72,313
Totals	267,682	79,504	261,048

Glues and Binders

Casein—With the movement of this material from Argentina and Uruguay throttled down to a mere trickle and with domestic production constricted to meager proportions by the incentive to convert most of the current milk flow into dried skim milk, which can be sold for lend-lease shipments more profitably than casein can be marketed by American dairies, local supplies of both imported and domestic casein are being reduced considerably. But the supply situation cannot yet be deemed especially tight, inasmuch as the demand has fallen off materially of late. Prices, however, continue to be well maintained.

Glues—Suppliers as well as consumers of hide and processed bone glues are anxiously awaiting action by WPB on applications for authorization to buy these glues in the second quarter of this month. Consumers' applications were presented some time ago and those from suppliers before the twentieth of this month. To date, however, no intimation has been given as to whether or to what extent the allocations will be cut down.

Protective Coating Principles And Processes Explained

The fourth* volume of the monumental work on paint and related technology edited by Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello is devoted to special studies in the field. It has to do with wetting, hiding, livering, vacuums, adhesion, and ultraviolet absorption; also grinding, consistency, and emulsions. It contains such strange words as entropy, emersion, and enthalpy, hydrophobics and hydrophilics, interfacial and imbibition. It also speaks in everyday language about many practical operations.

This volume is a useful guide for those who feel that the protective coatings industry can go places and will go places, and who want to go along, well up in front. Every one of its dozen of chapters points progressively. It analyzes and explains processes which mark the transition from guesswork to certainty in the approach to better coatings. The chapter on wetting alone is a wealth of useful, necessary information. And what is in that chapter, and what is in each of the other eleven, can be taken with confidence in its scientific, technical, and practical reliability.

* Protective and Decorative Coatings. Volume IV. Cloth; x+419 pages, 6x9. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $5.

Remus & Co. Moves Kansas City Office

Edward Remus & Co., New York, importer and exporter of essential oils and aromatic products, New York, has moved its Midwest office from 908 Central street to 806 Delaware street, Kansas City 6, Mo. The office is in charge of Richard Remus, assisted by George M. Cox.

Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production will hold a Spring frolic April 12 in the Rosslyn hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs.....lb 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .30 - .50

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .86
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo....gal. .27 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.
Bensidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .63 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Yellow, Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.56 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.58 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .0¾
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[8] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, contract..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zoin, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Zinc arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —

And why not? Any painter can be proud of his work if he has used a coating pigmented with TITANOX-RC-HT (rutile calcium pigment—high tinting). The exceptional covering qualities and brilliant whiteness of such interior paints, whether flat or gloss, have made them prime favorites. Manufacturers have been quick to realize and capitalize on this fact.

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l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Zinc chloride, solut., USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1085-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—

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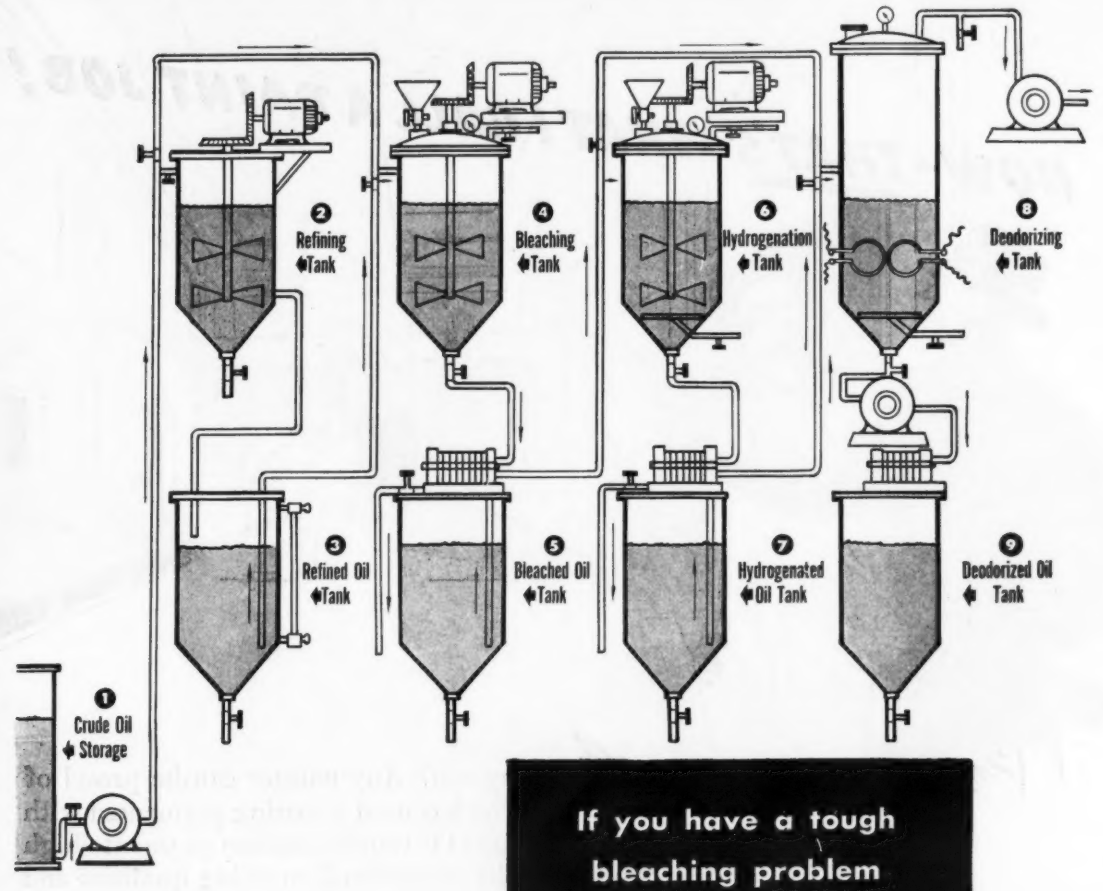
Zinc iodide, NF, bots	lb.	4.68 -	4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Metal,[1,3,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.,	lb.	.16 -	.19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, leaded,[4] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Resinate,[6] 8.7% Zn, dms.	lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.30 -	.31
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
Zinc sulphate, flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼-	—
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.07 -	—
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 -	2.00



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Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for March 5.

N.Y. Paint Club Views War Order Cuts Outlook

Serious consideration of the probable effects of the inevitable termination of war contracts upon the protective coatings industry as well as of ways and means for meeting this eventuality and the present shortages of paint materials for civilian use featured the monthly dinner-meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held in the Biltmore hotel, March 22. These subjects were discussed, however, at a meeting of the trade sales committee, in an afternoon session which preceded the banquet, at which the entertainment was afforded by a lecture of the vivid narration type, delivered by a former intercollegiate champion wrestler, Bertrand Shurtleff.

P. J. Lynch, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, outlined a survey, recently made on wages and hours in paint plants in Northern New Jersey and the New York area.

Patent Reform Aimed

—Continued from page 4

the term of the patent shall begin with the issuance thereof and shall terminate at a date not more than twenty years from the date of filing by the applicant. The effect of the bill would be to allow the patentee only three years within which to prosecute his application. In cases where it is shown that unavoidable delays occurred during the pendency of the application, which were no fault of the patentee, the commission could extend the life of the patent an additional two years.

The third bill (H. R. 2632) is one that has been urged on a number of occasions by the Department of Justice. It would require the recording of all agreements relating to patents and thus bring an end to so-called "secret agreements"" involving the use of patents. The bill requires that any instrument of patent assignment, grant, or conveyance be recorded within three months of the date thereof.

J.R. Stewart Joins Quartermaster Corps

Jeffrey R. Stewart has joined the Office of the Quartermaster General to conduct developmental and research work into protective coatings, it has been announced by the War Department. Mr. Stewart is assigned to the Military Planning Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, in the Plastics Section of the Research and Development Branch at Washington, D. C. Mr. Stewart was formerly editor and publisher of the *National Paint Bulletin*, consulting editor of the *Products Finishing Magazine*, author of the *National Paint Dictionary*, and contributing editor of *Paint Industry Magazine*.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

While actual trading in oils and fats was restricted by the lack of offerings during the week, the market continued strong reflecting the steady movement entering into consuming channels on government allocations and from holders of priorities for military use.

A noticeable let-up was evident in the demand for oiticica and tung oils, as the result of aggressive buying during the past month. Consumers, however, were showing a good inquiry for nearby requirements. Supplies of oiticica on spot were scanty and prices closely held, in view of the scarcity of offerings for prompt and nearby shipment from Brazil. Recent offerings were confined to July forward positions. Tung was firm at ceiling. The tight supply situation in linseed oil has steadily become worse and reports were current in government circles in Washington that a further curtailment was imminent of linseed oil inventories and quotas for paints and other products.

Tallow, grease and other animal products continued in active request with sold up production restricting trading to scattered transactions.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture indicated area based on reports from farmers as of March 1, for flaxseed at 4,175,000 acres as compared with 3,052,000 acres last year; soybeans, 13,236,000 acres against 13,564,000 acres in 1944; peanuts, 3,923,000 acres against 4,012,000 acres last year; corn, 95,778,000 acres comparing with 98,722,000 acres last year.

As a means of meeting essential civilian needs for lard, the War Food Administration has reduced the lard set-aside from 7½ pounds to 5½ pounds from each 100 pounds of live hogs slaughtered, under amendment 10 to WFO 75.3, effective March 26.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading was slow, in the absence of offerings of crude or refined grades, but a steady movement, however, continued against former contracts under government allocations. Bleachable oil for October delivery sold at 14c. per pound.

Seven additional trading locations identical with those for domestic cottonseed oil were listed by the OPA with the schedule of maximum prices for semi-refined and refined imported cottonseed oil, effective March 26.

WFA announced the purchase of oleomargarin totaling 25,020,000 pounds during February.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	13.90-14.31
September	....	....	13.90 bid
October	14.00	14.00	13.90-14.10
December	....	....	13.50-14.05
March	....	....	13.25-14.00

Total, 2 sales.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude. Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all price ceilings).

Memphis, March 22.—Crude oil continued scarce, and sales of small lots were noted. Most mills sold up against seed receipts. Cottonseed meal in active demand. At some southern points offerings of peanut and soybean meal were more liberal with sales made at ceilings. Weather improved and crop preparations getting under way.

Linseed Oil

This market was unchanged and firm. A steady call continued on former contracts. Demand was moderate for oil against government priorities.

Reports were current in some government circles in Washington of a further curtailment of linseed oil inventories and quotas for paints and other products.

Probable flaxseed crop for 1945, based on indicated area of 4,175,000 acres as of March 1, was estimated at 30,000,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, as compared with the final production of 22,527,000 bushels last year and the ten-year average (1933-42) of 17,180,000 bushels.

Argentina is nearing the end of one of her most disappointing crop years in recent times, as a result of prolonged drouth, which has cut production of virtually all grains. The worst showing was made by flaxseed, which, according to latest estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, is not expected to exceed 767,500 tons. This represents a 51.2 percent decrease from last year's yield and would be the smallest crop since 1918.

Minneapolis, March 22.—Crushers were using every means to move flax to plants in the Northwest, even resorting to the use of coalcars to move flax from storage to mills on short hauls.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	3,540,000	8,880,000
Since Sept. 1	136,200,000	181,030,000

Flaxseed—Scarcity of seed keeping oil production down to about 50 percent of capacity.

Minneapolis, March 22.—Flax receipts showed a moderate increase during the week, reflecting some improvement in the car situation. Buyers were not particularly encouraged by the larger offerings and looked for a shrinking of receipts during the coming weeks.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1945-44		Shipments 1944-43	
This week	52,500	204,000	22,500	64,000
Since Sept. 1	10,209,600	18,879,000	1,460,500	2,282,500

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, March 23.—No shipments of Argentine flaxseed were made during the past week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,681,000 bushels. Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.26½ per bushel, nominal.

Hull, March 23.—Bombay, £32¼, March; Calcutta, £30¾, March; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—With production sold well ahead, offerings continued restricted to holders of priorities. The call against contracts was heavy. Other grades also were in limited supply and in good demand. Production of dehydrated oil in Brazil is in its initial phase with satisfactory results, and this new use of castor beans offers great possibilities, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce. Receipts of 400 drums of castor oil was noted for delivery against orders.

Copra—Receipts of 850 tons were reported for consignment against previous contracts.

Oiticica—While demand was slow, the market was strong and reflected the small supply on the spot and the firmness of primary centers. Offerings from Brazil were scanty and July-September shipment was held at 23c. per pound, drums, New York basis, subject to arrival.

Olive—Quiet conditions prevailed in this market. Buying interest was active. Offers of edible oil shipments from Spain were held up, because of the withholding of export permits to sellers by the Spanish government. Supplies on the spot are scanty and quotations nominal at ceilings.

Peanut—Price of crude peanut oil at Los Angeles, Calif., was reduced by 2¾c. a pound by OPA, effective March 26. This means that the oil in Los Angeles will have the same maximum price as quoted in San Francisco, Calif. —13½c. a pound, f.o.b. mill.

Soybean—WFA reported the purchase of 734,000 pounds during February.

Sunflower Seed—Purchases totaling 16,000,000 pounds were made by WFA during February.

Atlanta, March 22.—Markets are reported absorbing all oilseed products as fast as produced at ceiling prices. Feed demands control the market for meals

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	195.3

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Margarin Production Heavier in January

Production of margarin in January amounted to 59,330,191 pounds, compared with 52,423,785 pounds for December, and 55,233,278 pounds during January last year, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds—January 1945	1944
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	[1]55,868,112	[2]43,807,839
Withdrawn tax-paid	56,856,676	43,730,190

Used in Uncolored Margarin

Butter culture	.....	17
Butter flavor	492	137
Citric acid	173	1
Color	7	.....
Corn oil	835,428	885,517
Cottonseed oil	25,221,499	21,598,844
Cottonseed stearin	.....	8,013
Derivative of glycerin	89,838	79,946
Diacetyl	83	76
Estearin	8,707	.....
Lecithin	68,302	44,171
Milk	9,977,203	7,627,511
Monostearin	62,879	33,513
Neutral lard	752,886	635,380
Oleo oil	638,931	659,067
Oleo stearin	187,889	296,786
Oleo stock	120,386	61,836
Peanut oil	1,473,891	1,200,213
Salt	1,691,050	1,387,844
Soda, benzoate of	34,535	27,852
Soybean oil	16,097,824	10,307,488
Soybean stearin	9,318	.....
Soy flakes	2,945	5,106
Sunflower oil	6,040	.....
Tallow	.....	22,630
Vitamin concentrate	8,633	8,856
Total	57,288,939	44,890,804
Production of colored oleomargarin	3,462,079	11,425,439
Withdrawn tax-paid	2,573,255	1,038,336

Used in Colored Margarin

Butter flavor	15	123
Color	34,206	6,630
Corn oil	6,216	1,097
Cottonseed oil	1,109,307	554,496
Derivative of glycerin	2,969	19,679
Diacetyl	16	14
Estearin	225	.....
Lecithin	3,393	3,647
Milk	559,965	1,782,246
Monostearin	6,541	5,342
Neutral lard	94,933	437,087
Oleo oil	87,003	412,967
Oleo stock	23,650	360,848
Peanut oil	12,666	4,887
Salt	105,281	392,075
Soda, benzoate of	3,027	7,421
Soybean oil	1,453,344	7,493,806
Soy flakes	3,570	8,814
Vitamin concentrate	436	1,929
Total	3,506,763	11,493,108

[1] Of the amount produced, 36,902 pounds were reworked.
[2] Of the amount produced, 11,608 pounds were reworked.

but, with the advance of Spring this inquiry will decline. Oils and hulls are reported falling short of demand.

Chicago, March 21—Business in most grades of vegetable oils is quiet, mostly because of limited supplies. However, price situation was strong at ceilings.

Los Angeles, March 21—Little change occurred last week in the vegetable oils market. Demand for cottonseed and soya bean oil still was heavy, and many orders went unfilled. Prices held at ceilings.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Occasional sales were noted at ceilings. Volume of business was limited owing to the scanty offerings. Buying interest continued active. Reduced hog slaughter further curtailed production. Prices firm at ceilings.

Lard—Stocks of lard have reached a new low. Lard and rendered pork fat stocks in the United States on March 1, totaled 68,136,000 pounds, as compared with 81,494,000 pounds, February 1, and 361,508,000 pounds March 1, 1944. The March 1, five-year average was 254,719,000 pounds. WPA announced the purchase of 19,131,671 pounds of lard and rendered pork fat during February.

Tallow—Deliveries against former contracts were in active request, while new business was light, because of sold up output. Demand continued to exceed the supply. Prices strong at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Cod—Receipts were reported at 215 drums and 120 casks for consignment against prior contracts. Supplies for resale were limited. Prices firm and unchanged.

Menhaden—An active inquiry was noted for refined grades. Sellers limited business to small quantities because of small unsold holdings. Crude oil was quiet, with bids at ceilings still in the market for next season delivery.

Baltimore, March 21—Menhaden oil market was quiet, which is usual at this season. Consumers showing good inquiry in next season's replacements. Market firm at ceiling, 8.9c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b.

Sardine—Refined grades were in good demand. Sellers were not offering freely and sales were restricted to small lots. Prices were firm at ceilings. Inquiry was fairly active for crude oil for forward delivery. Bids at ceilings did not attract sellers.

Los Angeles, March 21—Sardine oil prices continued to hug the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon this week as supplies still remained scarce. Little trading was reported.

Fatty Acids

Linseed Oil—Supplies were light owing to the difficulty of obtaining the raw oil. Demand was moderate with prices firm.

Red Oil—Activity was confined to delivery against former contracts. Market was firm with production sold up and sellers unable to accept business except on priorities. Prices steady at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Conditions continued strong and reflect the sold-up output. Scarcity of raw materials has curtailed production. Demand was keen. Quotations were firm at ceilings.

Chicago, March 21—Fatty acids business is still active and general market tone firm. Price ceilings well held.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market strong with demand exceeding the supply. Receipts of foreign meal totaled 29,335 bags for delivery against prior contracts.

Linseed Meal—Active request absorbing production as fast as available.

Minneapolis, March 22.—Buyers were actively interested in supplies but found only modest offerings as mills continued to work on old contracts and ship what they could against former commitments.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1943-44	1944-43
This week	3,900,000	12,300,000
Since Sept. 1	47,100,000	128,840,000

Soybean—Offerings were freer in the south, but were readily absorbed at ceilings. Market remains firm.

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Waxes

Beeswax—Receipts were reported at 2,690 blocks, which were consigned to users on former contracts. Trading continued spasmodic owing to light offerings for shipment. Inquiry was active.

Carnauba—Hopes of importers and consumers of carnauba wax were raised by a cablegram from London received by OPA, which may result in improving trading possibilities with exporters of wax in Brazil. The telegram follows: — "Instructed United Kingdom importers not to enter any further contracts to purchase carnauba wax at f.o.b. prices in excess of the original ceiling." Original ceilings, it was stated, were identical with OPA import ceilings. Offerings for shipment during the past month have been practically nil. In view of sales to other countries at prices above our ceilings, and a late and smaller new crop, offerings to the United States were withdrawn. If this competition is removed, American buyers will have a better chance of obtaining supplies in the near future.

Ouricury — Tight supply situation has not improved. Shipments from Brazil were scarce, with shippers withholding offerings with the view of changing certain specifications embodied in current contracts.

Emery Industries Has New Fatty Acid Derivatives Dept.

Emery Industries, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has appointed J. D. Faiella to direct the new 'Plastolein' products department which has been established to handle the development and commercial application of a series of new fatty acid derivatives. Among these are the dibasic azelaic and the monobasic pelargonic acids, products new to commercial production. In 1937, following his graduation from the University of Richmond, Virgania, Mr. Faiella began working with plastics at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh. Since that time he has served in a technical capacity in the plastics industry.

Ken Patterson President Of N.Y. Oil Trades Ass'n

Oil Trades Association of New York annual meeting and election of officers for 1945 was held at the Waldorf Astoria, March 20. New officers elected were:—President, K. L. Patterson, of Stanco Distributors, Inc., vice-president, J. L. Blakney, of Colgate, Palmolive, Peet Company, secretary, Joseph C. Smith, of Smith-Weihman Company, Inc. and treasurer, J. S. Renick, of Renick & Mahoney, Inc. Some 400 members and guests attended the meeting. A reception preceded the dinner and an excellent floor show followed.

International Nickel Forms Chemical Development Sections

The International Nickel Company, New York, has created within its development and research division the following sections:—Industrial chemicals, to be headed by O. B. J. Fraser; corrosion engineering, with F. L. Le Que in charge, and iron and non-ferrous casting, headed by Donald J. Reese.

Ed. Reuther Back

Edward G. Reuther, manager of the New York office of the Bisbee Linseed Oil Company, Philadelphia, is back at his desk after an absence of six weeks, following a major operation.

Penicillin Distribution

—Continued from page 3

control over distribution to private distribution with government direction had been accomplished with a minimum of friction.

Removal of distribution of the drug from governmental control was made formal by WPB in an amendment to schedule 58 to order M-300, made public March 17. To keep a check on the movement of penicillin from month to month, the board amended the order to make it compulsory upon the part of the primary suppliers to report their scheduled deliveries on form WPB-2947 before the twentieth day of the month preceding the month of delivery.

A "primary supplier" includes not only the producer and importer, but also a "primary distributor," the latter being limited, however, to those who buy penicillin from a producer or importer to be sold with his (distributor's) name on the label. It does not include a retail pharmacist, hospital, or physician.

In informing suppliers of the amount of the drug to be available for civilians the board will not specify the names of customers. The suppliers will not have to request any quantity for civilian distribution except in the case of proposed deliveries to a primary distributor, in which case the name of the primary distributor and the quantity to be delivered to him must be listed specifically. Deliveries to such primary distributors are to be made only under WPB authorization.

The purpose of this, it was explained, is to make certain that all producers are treated alike and that no one producer will have an advantage over another by reason of the fact that he might have his own distributing outlet. Under the procedure, the primary distributor will be required to maintain a reserve of the material and conform to the prepaation and packaging of penicillin the same as the supplier.

WPB has prepared for issue next week a guide for physicians, summarizing indications, contra-indications, mode of administration, and dosage for penicillin.

DDT Still Uncertain

—Continued from page 3

they were found to have little or no effect. Officials said that the early tests showed that the performance of DDT insecticides is outstanding against certain pests, but that "DDT is not a cure-all or panacea for all insect problems."

The two main problems that must be solved before DDT insecicides can be recommended for wide use against any pest are:—(1) How to make standard mixtures for DDT sprays and dusts which will be practicable and economical to use and will give reliable results; and (2) how DDT insecticides can be safely and intelligently used on the farm and in the home.

Asphalt Inst. Elects Exec. Group Chairman

The Asphalt Institute has elected H. B. Pullar, of Berry Asphalt Company, chairman of its executive committee. Bernard E. Gray has been reelcted as general manager-chief engineer and Herbert Spencer, president. George R. Christie, of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has also been reelected secretary and treasurer.

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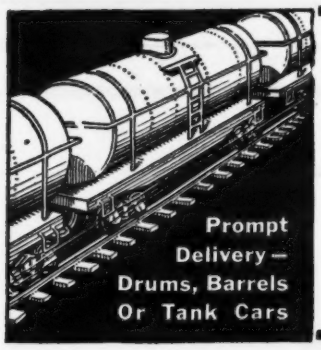

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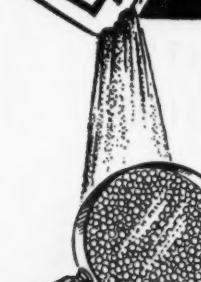

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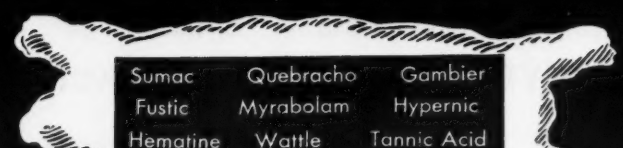

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

As the result of the recent advance of import price ceilings for tapioca flour by the Office of Price Administration, trading at primary markets has broadened and sales of sizable quantities were consummated for immediate shipment from San Domingo at the higher levels for delivery to converters of textiles. This will help to ease the tight supply situation existing in that industry. Importers also were negotiating with sellers in Brazil for the purchase of odd lots of old-crop material at the higher ceilings. Heretofore, sales were virtually at a standstill for delivery to the United States, because of the low ceilings, while shipments were going to other countries where buyers were in a position to pay prices above our ceilings. There was little improvement in tight supply of other sizing material. Production and deliveries of corn starch were affected by the lack of boxcars and the congested freight situation. Potato starch supplies continued meager, but the early spell of warm weather may bring out liberal quantities of potatoes to the starch mills that are held back in the country at present, in order to prevent spoilage and loss.

There was no noticeable improvement in the tight supply situation of tanstuffs at producing centers during the week. Consumers continued to show a keen interest in replacement without success. Offerings of divi-divi, mangrove bark and extract, wattle bark and extract for prompt or forward shipment were scarce and business was light and spasmodic. Quebracho extract and myrobalans were exceptions, with moderate supplies available at current quotations.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride — Deliveries against contracts in good request. New business reported moderate for prompt requirements. Prices remain steady.

Alumina Formate — Consumers absorbing production at a steady rate. Quotations without change and firm.

Bichromates—This market continued firm, with demand for civilian use greater than quantities allocated. Deliveries against allocations for military uses taking the bulk of the output. Prices remain strong at ceilings.

Soda Formate—Tanners were taking odd lots for immediate needs. Market was steady at former quotations. Supplies were not heavy, but adequate to meet current requirements.

Soda Hydrosulphite — Withdrawals against former orders continued active. Market steady and unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils—Sizable lots were taken by consumers for prompt needs. Prices were firm and reflected the scarcity of castor and other oils.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Trading confined to small lots for immediate needs. Supplies on spot light and closely held.

Fustic—Consumers absorbing moderate quantities. Prices firm and unchanged.

Logwood—Demand limited to small lots. Supplies light and firmly held at former prices.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood — Consuming demand continued in good volume. Market firm at former quotations. Inquiry was more active for prompt and nearby delivery. Supplies not excessive and sufficient to meet requirements. Moderate call noted for dried soluble blood at unchanged prices.

Albumen, Egg — Conditions in this market continued firm owing to the backward producing season which has delayed deliveries several weeks. Supplies on the spot were small, with consumers showing an active call for immediate and nearby needs. Prices were firm at ceilings. Production expected to be in full swing by April 1. WFA reported the sale of 3,553 pounds of inedible dried egg powder for $54, f.o.b. Chickasha, Okla., on March 5.

Egg Yolk—Owing to the light supplies on the spot, business was limited to small lots at ceilings. Demand was keen, and the market firm. Because of the delay in new production, offerings for prompt and nearby delivery were scarce. Quotations were well held at ceilings.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Tapioca flour, ½c. to 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
279.7	279.7	285.7	262.9

Dextrin, Corn—Tight supply conditions keeping this market firm. Demand was active, with deliveries several weeks behind contract schedules. Prices well held at ceilings.

Starch, Corn—An excellent demand continued during the week. Scarcity of boxcars has disrupted corn shipments to mills and affected production. Also the congested freight situation has delayed deliveries from three to four weeks. Quotations were firm at ceilings. The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of corn during February totaled 10,431,342 bushels as compared with 10,623,810 bushels for the same period last year. The visible corn supply decreased 903,000 bushels for the week ended March 17 to 16,061,000 bushels, compared with 18,717,000 bushels a year ago, according to the New York Produce Exchange.

Starch, Potato—Buying interest continued keen, but trading lacked snap owing to the scarcity of supplies. Sellers were doling out less than carlots only to regular customers. The early spell of warm weather may result in releasing sizable quantities of potatoes for the manufacture of starches. Potato stocks held back in the country were said to be heavy and a certain percentage may have to be disposed of quickly in order to prevent spoilage.

Starch, Sweet Potato—The market was bare of supplies and prices were merely nominal. Reports from Florida indicate that the new plant at Clewiston was not expected to produce commercial quantities until next June.

Tapioca Flour—Increased offerings of tapioca flour were noted from San Domingo as the result of higher import ceilings. Sales were reported of some 2,400 tons for immediate shipment at 7c. per pound, f.o.b. vessel port of origin. This amount was said to have been purchased for textile converters account. Negotiations were under way with Brazilian sellers for the purchase of odd lots of old-crop material at the advanced ceilings. Receipts of 1,250 bags were reported for delivery against former orders.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi — While consuming inquiry was active, trading was restricted to occasional lots owing to the scarcity of materials at producing centers. Orders for sizable quantities have not been accepted for prompt and nearby shipment because of the lack of offerings. Quotations were firm.

Mangrove Bark—This market continued in a firm position. Demand was keen for the bark and extract, with business reduced to limited quantities owing to the tight supply situation at primary centers. Prices were well held at former levels.

Myrobalans—Trading was reported moderate for prompt shipment from primary market centers. Offerings were not liberal because of transportation delays from interior points. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Quebracho—Steady consuming demand featured this market. Inquiry for replacements was active and contracts for good sized quantities for solid have been booked for shipment from producing centers at ceilings. Liquid and ground grades also were in good request.

Tara Powder — Market was quiet. Supplies on the spot were light and quoted at former levels.

Wattle Bark—Scarcity of offerings for shipment from Africa continued to restrict business. Demand was active. Buyers were still awaiting advices concerning available supplies for shipment during the second quarter. Recently it was reported that little material would be offered until July.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Declines in quotations on quicksilver and menthol dominated the price situation in drugs and fine chemicals last week. Both reductions were related to influence originating in foreign countries. Makers of mercurials failed to reflect the lowered cost of basic raw material but the market was at least unsettled. Also, the War Production Board on March 21 suspended all control over the distribution of nicotinic acid because stocks have become ample. Only one vitamin—vitamin A—remains under allocation.

The declining spot price on quicksilver was related directly to the prices at which Spanish metal has been bought for consumption in this country. The purchases have been made at declining prices and the extent to which the Spanish control will reduce prices remains to be developed. At present, consumers are buying Spanish metal to come forward at prices $8 per flask below the spot quotation on domestic metal.

Some holders of menthol take the view that new crop prices in Brazil will be much lower than a year ago because of the crop being so much larger. Those with this opinion seek liquidation of high cost stocks now held here, this with a view to replacing them later with lower cost merchandise.

Codliver oil continued very firm in price. European events were favorable to eventual restoration of Norwegian production under liberation conditions, and there is a chance of British production gaining this year. In some measure, however, production will be controlled by availability of fishing boats of which war has taken a severe toll.

Acetone — Leading suppliers continued to report scarcity of the article, even when it comes to complete coverage of war-born requirements of the government. To civilians at this time, acetone is but a word. British and Russian consumption in cordite production has risen.

Acid, Ascorbic—The latest report of the War Food Administration regarding its purchases of this vitamin for lend-lease purposes indicates no transactions took place in February. In January, they were 705,452 ounces of powder.

Acid, Nicotinic—WPB ended allocation control March 21. February purchases made by the War Food Administration for lend-lease purposes totaled 76,407 pounds. The total for 1945 becomes 92,407 pounds.

Alcohol—All signs continue to point to a consumption of alcohol for purposes originating in the war not likely to show major contraction at any early date. Of course, the trend of European events encourage some to extend their thinking into the future when the huge consumption for war purposes shall have ended, leaving the nation with a working production capacity that will tax the nation to maintain even in reasonable part. Government-built plants constitute a problem for the future, even though most factors feel that the annual consumption of the country will be on a permanently higher basis that in prewar time.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Some producers sell on the basis of drums extra. Others sell drums included at prices 2½c. per gallon higher than charged by other sellers. There seems to be enough of the article to go around at present.

Argols—Present prices at the source are about $72 per 100 kilos, 100 percent purity, and the price position appears to be well established.

Butyl Alcohol—According to reports current locally, there has been an expansion of consumption of this article in Britain and Soviet Russia where the requirement for cordite has reached still expanding levels. There is hardly anything left for other than essential war needs.

Butyl Acetate—Every sign and comment shows that WPB allocations will move practically all production solely to essential industries concerned with the war program. Civilian users can hope for little since war needs even tops production levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 50c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $5 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
227.7	229.4	231.6	242.8

Calcium Glycerophosphate—Medicinal requirements will be completed on a satisfactory basis and present output seems to be sufficient for all essential purposes. Prices displayed considerable latent strength.

Castor Oil—Beans continued unchanged in price at Brazilian ports and the consumption of seed in this country was excellent. Stocks of beans gained by 2,937,150 pounds, bringing the total since January 1 to 47,152,400 pounds. This total compares with 79,751,750 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Chicago, March 21.— Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 14¼c.; drums, less htan carlots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codliver Oil—Stocks of this oil gained by 125 barrels, but the moderate size of stocks unsold at this time worked toward the complete maintenance of very firm prices regardless of the gain in available material. Some events in Norway suggest developments pointing to possible liberation in the not too far distant future, but the fishing season is underway there, and some in this country believe it will be too late for liberation to affect production favorably. There is some reason to believe that fishing vessels are far below normal in number and arrangements already made to put ships at the disposal of the European industry will have more influence a year from now than in the present. However, there is a chance that British production may show a gain this year.

Fishliver Oils—The Pacific halibut fleet of several hundred ships will not begin its fishing operations until May 1, two weeks later than usual. Ships to be used are now fishing for sharks, lingcod, and other bottom fish off Washington and Oregon. American and Canadian fishermen will be permitted to take 52,500,000 pounds of halibut this year, a rise of 1,500,000 pounds over last year.

San Francisco, March 21—The fishliver oils market here this week was very quiet, with very little trading reported due to lack of supply. Imports from Mexico continue in fair volume, but oil from Argentina has dried up. Soup fin shark carcasses landed at Seattle for the week ending March 16 amounted to 2,410 pounds.

Formaldehyde—Production is limited by the availability of methanol and the demand for the latter raw material expands, to the detriment of formaldehyde production. A tight situation seems certain to continue for an indefinite future.

Glycerin—Consumption runs to excellent totals and with some refiners still short of crude as compared with their outstanding contract commitments, the general glycerin market occupies a position of substantial strength. Every effort is being made to relieve the short position on crude.

Chicago, March 21.—Glycerin prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 15c. per pound; drums, carlots, 15½c.; drums, less than carlots, 15¾c.; high gravity, tankcar, 14¼c.; durms, carlots, 14½c.; drums, less than carlots, 15c.

Menthol—The spot market worked down to $11.75 to $13 per pound when some holders showed a desire to readjust their position to what they feel may be the Brazilian market when new crop prices are officially approved by the Brazilian government. The consensus here is that there will be plenty of menthol produced in Brazil this year. It is well never to lose sight of the fact that the normal price for menthol is around $3 per pound.

Methanol — Needs of the nation range high and tend to expand and the result is that there is not too much methanol left over for other than most

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Mercury Oxide—Demand for account of the battery manufacturers runs very high and caused a huge consumption of quicksilver which is now being supplied the mercurial manufacturers at declining prices. Every sign noted now suggests continued heavy consumption of red oxide.

Milk Powder—February purchases by the War Food Administration for lend-lease purposes totaled 11,760,177 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder; 5,271,548 pounds of spray process; and 3,466,406 pounds of whole milk powder.

Quicksilver—Spot prices were down to $160 per flask for domestic goods. Spanish metal for April shipment was offered at $152 per flask and metal is already under engagement from Spain at $155, being previously booked business. All Spanish metal bought thus far is understood to be owned by consumers. Creation of spot reserves remains to be effected.

San Francisco, March 21—No changes were reported in the quicksilver market here this week. Prices were firm. Producers were quoting metal between $160 to $165 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco. Exceedingly little spot metal was available.

Riboflavin — February purchases made by War Food Administration for lend-lease purposes totaled 165,000 grams.

Yeast — War Food Administration purchases in February for lend-lease purposes totaled 25,000 pounds, bringing total purchases for that account since January 1 to 43,000 pounds.

Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 40

Naphthalene—Allowed for phthalic anhydride; beta naphthol; other dye intermediates (67 percent); tanning agents (75 percent); some was allocated for other uses and agricultural insecticides.

Naphthenates—Requests for metallic naphthenates of all grades continued far in excess of existing supply. Civilian allocations were made only to a few end uses of the highest level of essentiality. The allotments were as follows:—mildew-proofing and fungicides, 17,100 pounds; emulsifiers and demulsifiers, etc., 1,787 pounds; core oil, molding compounds, 882 pounds; printing inks, 4,460 pounds; wood preservatives (antifouling), 12,663 pounds; cutting oils, 3,000 pounds; driers, 25,838 pounds; extreme pressure lubricants, 89,678 pounds; pigments (grinding, dispersion), 500 pounds; rust preventives, 43 pounds; miscellaneous, 5,400 pounds.

Niacinamide — All requests were granted in full.

Nicotinic Acid—All requests were granted in full.

Paraformaldehyde—This was allocated to the following end uses:—Adhesives, 63 percent of requests; disinfectants and germicides, 100 percent; miscellaneous resins, 60 percent; photographic chemicals, 100 per cent; research, 100 percent; small order resale, 100 percent; textiles, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 80 percent.

Pentaerythritol—The most essential civilian requirements were allocated 60 percent in March. No material was available for less essential uses.

Perchlorethylene and Trichlorethylene—No material was allocated for civilian use.

Peroxygen Chemicals — Hydrogen peroxide:—Requests were granted on the basis of 33⅓ percent of average base period use. Sodium peroxide and sodium perborate:—Requests were in general denied, although a small quantity was allocated for reagent chemicals and requests for drugs and pharmaceuticals were allowed on a basis of 33⅓ percent of average use in 1943.

Phenol—Requests were allowed for oil additives and oil refining, 63 percent of requests; triphenyl phosphate, subject to M-183; other plasticizers, 54 percent; plastics, 74 percent, subject to M-246; salicylates, 62 percent; other medicinals, 80,000 pounds; dyes and inks, 181,000 pounds, 62 percent; chemical manufacturing, 485,000 pounds, 62 percent; p-t-butyl-phenol, p-t-amyl-phenol and bis-phenol, 60 percent.

Phenolic Resins—Molding powder: Allocations for phenolic resin molding compound were allowed as follows: Industrial and electrical equipment, motor construction, safety equipment, printing plates, textile equipment, railroad and motor bus transportation equipment (80 percent of requests); medical and sanitation supplies and other essential civilian uses (50 percent); civilian wiring devices (70 percent); automotive and tractor ignition and other parts (80 percent); agricultural equipment other than tractors (33 percent). Requests were denied for new molding compound for closures, buttons, electric iron parts, washing machine parts, vacuum cleaner parts and other domestic appliances, building hardware, knobs and handles for cooking utensils, radio cabinets, fishing reels, camera cases and parts, stapler bases, cup holders, medical vaporizers, and permanent wave equipment. Laminating: The following uses were granted in full: Electrical insulation parts; mechanical and structural uses; safety helmets; industrial maintenance, repairs and operating supplies for industrial plants, mines, railroads and utilities, etc.; fluorescent lamp bases; corrosion-resistant parts; gears, gear blanks and sheet material. Requests for the following uses were denied: Table tops for cafeterias, canteens, hospitals, etc. However, a small amount of reclaimed materials was allowed for table tops. Protective coatings: "A" resins were allowed in general for a few essential uses, such as food containers and electrical insulation. Requests for resins containing amyl phenol were allowed 100 percent only through Group G of Direction 2 to Order M-300. Requests for protective coating phenolic resins were granted as follows under Group E to K, inclusive, of Direction 2: Group E, 193,078 pounds (83 percent of requests); Group F, 655,995 pounds

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(98 percent); Group G, 183,029 pounds (96 percent); Group H, 925 pounds (73 percent); Group I, 27,307 pounds (90 percent); Group J, 105,383 pounds (43 percent); Group K (denied).

Specialties: The following specialty uses were allowed in full: Abrasives, bonded asbestos, electrical, industrial adhesives, rubber, synthetic rubber, pitch and asphalt, jigs, dies and fixtures, paper, leather and cloth coating, industrial heat insulation, toilet seats, and industrial instrument handles and knobs. Adhesives: No material was allocated for civilian uses.

Phosphate Plasticizers — Tricresyl phosphate:—Allocations were:—Cellophane, 100 percent of requests; air filters, 50 percent; miscellaneous, 6,310 pounds, 1 percent.

Triphenyl phosphate; di-phenyl mono (ortho xenyl) phosphate and di-(ortho xenyl) mono phenyl phosphate: —All civilian requests were denied.

Phosphorus — Requests for phosphorus were granted in full for all military purposes, mining flotation, bomber plastics, phosphate plasticizers, bearing metals, sulfa drugs, petroleum refining, matches and fire retardants.

Other requests allowed were:—Acid leavening, 1,737,000 pounds, 90 percent of requests; beverages, 134,000 pounds, 75 percent; other foods, 544,000 pounds, 80 percent; dentifrices, 70 percent; pharmaceuticals, 218,000 pounds, 80 percent; soaps and detergents, 1,318,000 pounds, 45 percent; miscellaneous uses, 639,000 pounds, 50 percent.

Phthalate Plasticizers — Allocations of the fololwing plasticizers were:—Diethyl phthalate for denaturants, 2,600 pounds, 1.4 percent of requests; dimethyl phthalate for safety goggles and corrective optical frames, 3,700 pounds, 2 percent; di-2-ethyl hexyl phthalate for vinyl film, 3 percent.

All civilian requests were denied for dibutyl phthalate, dimethoxy ethyl phthalate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate, dimethyl cyclohexyl phthalate, dicyclohexyl phthalate and other phthalates.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins—Because of critical shortage of phthalic anhydride, only 482,724 pounds of alkyd resins were allocated for essential civilian uses. Coatings made from these resins were limited to 20 percent phthalic anhydride content except for the following end uses where a phthalic anhydride content of 40 percent was permitted: varnish for electrical insulation or impregnation where dielectric characteristics are required; interior can or closure coatings; and electrical equipment coatings.

The end use requests listed below were allowed in full except for the end use 0551-2, "agricultural equipment (including farm tractors), motorized, new," which was alolwed 50 percent of requests: aircraft, 1,112 pounds; transportation (except aircraft, 238,625 pounds; electrical and communication equipment (except radar), 7,686 pounds; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 147,682 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment, 2,890 pounds; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 40,917 pounds; building materials and buildings, 227 pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 43,569 pounds; miscellaneous, 16 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—Total requests amounted to 14,100,938 pounds. Allocations followed the pattern: esters, 94 percent of requests; alkyd resins, 57 percent; dyes, 82 percent; miscellaneous resins, 50 percent; foods and drugs, 73 percent; chemical intermediates, 55 percent; rubber, 57 percent; oil demulsifying, 100 percent. A small reserve of phthalic anhydride is available for allocation to alkyd resins for military emergencies only.

Pine Oil—In addition to allocations to direct and indirect military end uses where contracts were shown, approximately 48 percent of the production was allocated for other uses under paragraphs (f) and (g) of Order M-300.

Pine Tar—It became necessary, because of the increased demands of the rubber, cordage and ship construction industries, to deny civilian uses of pine tar. The total requests for all uses was 73.18 percent greater than the available supply. The total request for rubber, cordage and ship construction was 26.58 percent greater than the available supply. Allocations were made to veterinary and medicinal uses on a basis of approximately 50 percent of requirements.

Polydichlorostyrene—None was allocated for civilian uses.

Polystyrene—This was allocated in full for the following end uses: Acid-resistant closures, refrigerator parts, plumbing equipment (flush valves, float balls, flush elbows and tank equipment), hearing-aid cases, shoe adhesives, electrical insulation, thermostat cases and bases.

Potassium Carbonate—All essential requirements for this chemical were granted in full. The textile and chocolate industries received approximately 60 percent of their average 1944 monthly consumption while civilian glass manufacturers were allocated approximately 50 percent of their average 1944 monthly consumption.

Pyrethrum—Pyrethrum is distributed for agricultural purposes in conjunction with WFA on the basis of insect infestations for uses previously approved by WFA.

Material for other use was made available to pest control operators where more toxic substances constituted a health hazard. Material thus made available was of a grade not suitable for military use.

Pyridine—Requests were allowed for sulfa drugs (75 percent of requests); other medicinals (48 percent); vitamins (100 percent); stabilizers (80 percent); dyestuffs (48 percent); miscellaneous (52 percent). Requests for disinfectants were denied.

Rotenone—Distributed in conjunction with War Food Administration for agricultural use only.

Silica Gel and Desiccant Grade Bentonite—All requirements whose essentiality has been established were granted 100 percent allocation of either silica gel or an alternate desiccant.

Sulfuric Acid — Increased requirements for sulfuric acid for the manufacture of explosives and aviation grade gasoline necessitated rearrangement in delivery schedules of many sulfuric acid producers.

As a result, these highly essential uses were supplied in full, leaving a

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diminished quantity of low strength acids available for less essential uses.

Synthetic Organic Detergents—Requests were allowed as follows: Mixed cleaners, 10 percent; dairy cleaners, 100 percent; textile detergents, 80 percent; pulp, paper and cellophane, 100 percent; leather and plastics, 100 percent; emulsions, 40 percent; germicides, etc., 60 percent. Requests for soap uses were denied.

Theobromine — All requests were granted in full. This drug is allocated for medicinal purposes only.

Toluene—Initial allocations were: Miscellaneous protective coatings, 136,113 gallons (52 percent of requests); ammunition coatings, 9,470 gallons (47 percent); container coatings, 2,565 gallons (23 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 113,154 gallons (60 percent); solvents, 22,471 gallons (97 percent); neoprene solvents, 41,336 gallons (89 percent); food preservatives, 636 gallons (100 percent); adhesives, 38,933 gallons (86 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 165,275 gallons (95 percent); medicinals, 23,832 gallons (93 percent); laboratory and research, 6,895 gallons (100 percent). Requests for cleaning were denied.

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins—Protective coatings: Allocations were allowed on the basis of 100 percent of requests for Group E through I inclusive, and 50 percent for Group J of Direction 2 to Order M-300. All requests for group K were denied. The allocations by groups were as follows: Group E, electrical equipment, containers, etc., 85,780 pounds; Group F, machinery, health and scientific equipment, etc., 24,505 pounds; Group G, transportation, 464 pounds; Group H, textiles, 1,100 pounds; Group I, building equipment, 21,837 pounds; Group J, refrigerators, 23,670 pounds. Urea and melamine molding powder: Cosmetic and other packaging, office equipment, tableware, and other nonessential items were denied. Other end uses were allocated in accordance with suppliers' proposed deliveries and constituted approximately 25 percent of the total demand. Civilian ignition and insulation were allowed in full. Adhesives: All uses were cut 50 percent, including plywood, furniture and textiles.

Vinyl Polymers—Polyvinyl acetate: Allocations were granted 100 percent for: Surgical bandages, general adhesives, commercial food and medicinal packaging, milk containers, dental supplies, chewing gum, bookbinding, tabbing and padding cements, shoes and leather goods, textile finishes, industrial adhesive tape and electrical insulation. Polyvinyl Alcohol: Applications for flake grades were granted 100 percent for padding and tabbing cements, textile and paper sizing, food and drug wrap, dairy filters, shoe adhesives and water repellents. Requests for film grades were granted 25 percent for essential civilian tires. Polyvinyl butyral and polyvinyl formal: No allocations were made for civilian use. Vinyl chloride-acetate copolymers: Material for end uses other than military has been provided under paragraph (f) M-300 for all vinyl copolymers except Saran B-115 cordage grade and Saran B-115 film grade. Civilian and industrial end uses were allowed for Saran B-115 molding grade under paragraph (f) for corrosion and acid-resistant applications. There was a new departure this month in the allocation of definite amounts of material for wire and cable under paragraph (f). Heretofore, under paragraph (f) wire and cable have been lumped with other end uses and no specific amount was set aside for this category. Use of paragraph (f) allocations was subject to availability of adequate plasticizer.

Vitamin A—All requests were granted in full: Medicinals, 4,784.1 billion USP-XII units; food fortification, 984.4 billion USP-XII units; feeding oils, 1,619.8 billion USP-XII units.

Xylol—Initial allocations were: Protective coatings, 1,369,748 gallons (72 percent of requests); blends controlled by M-150, 732,462 gallons (58 percent); cleaning, 44,452 gallons (73 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 22,253 gallons (80 percent); adhesives and cement, 54,739 gallons (80 percent); printing ink, 24,611 gallons (92 percent); laboratory and research, 4,626 gallons (100 percent); miscellaneous, 111,478 gallons (73 percent).

Stauffer Co. to Expand Ind. Sulphuric Plant

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has announced plans to expand its Hammond, Ind. sulphuric acid plant, to meet accelerated wartime demand and to insure sufficient tonnage for post-war activities. The Stauffer Company officials said that this increase in capacity will require considerably more floor space and a permanent structure is in process of erection and should be completed about July 1. The Stauffer policy of shipping sulphuric acid in tankcars, drums and carboys to this area will not be interrupted or altered.

P. A's View Business

—*Continued from page 7*

ordnance plants and delivery difficulties obviously reduce inventories v rapidly. Fear is expressed that the material situation may be really dangerous to war production. Fuel shortages and transportation tieups also contribute to the reduction of inventories.

Generally, industrial buyers are not too concerned at present over the problem of how to reduce inventories, but they are finding it difficult to keep up inventories and fill orders at new, increased rates without eating into already slim inventories.

The tendency is definitely down.

Buying Policy

The lack of a definite buying policy among industrial purchasing agents continues. Reports still range from hand-to-mouth up to one year. One to three months is a fair general average.

Buyers recognize that unusually long coverage periods are necessary to aid vendors in planning production and to insure themselves a continuing source of supply. Alert to the possibility of an early V-E Day, however, buyers are using extreme caution in placing orders for extended deliveries.

Long forward-buying commitments are still necessary for steel, nonferrous products, fractional horsepower motors, heavy machinery repairs, pumps, turbines, paper products, bearings, aircraft parts, and electrical items. Sheet and strip productions are now available for first-quarter 1946 delivery only. Some equipment items are reported two years' coverage necessary to obtain.

A few postwar orders are being placed, but only with full protection for the buyers as to price, quality, and delivery conditions.

Canadian buyers are finding it necessary to step up their buying period, due to longer delivery schedules. Care is being taken, however, to do this without building up burdensome inventories.

Specific Commodity Changes

While no drastic change in commodities appears at this time, there is a continual shifting in many situations. The delivery situation must be watched closely as this appears, under present conditions, to be equal if not more important than prices.

While the coal situation is about the same, bituminous coal prices are expected to increase. Stocks are dangerously low, and a suspension in mining operations must surely force a curtailment of industrial operations. Blast furnace coke is extremely scarce.

Rosin and ester gum have been granted higher ceilings. Order M-387 has been issued on rosin; buyers feel that this order in its present form will have a material effect on all paperboard products. It seems as if it may cut back production of an item WPB is trying to increase. One buyer's opinion of the rosin order:—'Why be difficult when with just a little more effort you can be impossible?"

Crude glycerin is reported firmer.

Paper continues to be tighter on all grades, due to lower allocations of pulp, lack of manpower, and shortages of trucks and tires for woods operations. Kraft is very short.

Numerous food shortages are developing. Poultry has about disappeared from the retail market. Eggs are seasonally lower in price but are very scarce—an unusual situation. Packing house products are still very limited.

The overall lead situation has been growing worse, and available stockpiles of natural resins and other materials used in paint manufacture are rapidly diminishing. Paint manufacturers have been obliged to change specifications to eliminate the use of critical materials.

Common wire nails have increased 25 cents per keg; steel plate, 10c. hundredweight; hot rolled sheets, 10 cents hundredweight; galvanized sheets, 15 cents hundredweight. Valves and fittings are becoming increasingly tighter; deliveries are more extended.

A slight easing in the price of quicksilver is noted, dut to foreign offerings. Mineral kyanite, used in refractories, has increased $2 per ton.

Scrap steel prices are expected to decline—this is still in the talking stage.

Canadian buyers report that steel and textiles are very difficult to obtain. Bichromate of soda will be up ½ cents per pound as of April 1. Brass and copper are in shorter supply due to stepped-up war demands. Bleaching chemicals, such as hydrogen peroxide, are unavailable. There is a strong demand for construction materials.

Employment

The gain in employment figures reported last month has dropped materially. The redistribution of manpower in a few areas appears to be helpful. The tobacco industry reports the use of German PW. Foundries are in bad shape, and imported labor for this industry is very unsatisfactory. The Southwest reports no real labor shortage, but no oversupply. The machine tool industry is still feeling the effects of the draft, and suitable replacements are not available.

Soldier furloughs are helping critical situations somewhat in some industries, notably aluminum and rubber.

Wherever layoffs occur the surplus is quickly taken up. Gulf coast shipyards reported a 10 percent layoff, which was quickly absorbed elsewhere.

In the East the status quo is being partially maintained by more employment of women, Mexicans, Jamaicans, and returned veterans.

Office workers are reported difficult to obtain.

The West coast situation is still extremely critical. In spite of reported layoffs in shipyards, there exists a large labor shortage. The aircraft industry on the coast still needs many workers.

Canadian buyers report no general change in the employment situation. Shortages still exist. Industry expects to lose many workers to farms after April 1. The manpower situation appears almost paradoxical, there being a definite shortage in some areas and an apparent surplus in others. The employment index, however, is definitely down from a month ago. In the main, this can be explained by the temporary layoff of unskilled labor. General indications are that, for all civilian industries and some war industries, an acute shortage of skilled labor exists.

General

Industry, in the opinion of its purchasing agents, continues at the high level that has prevailed for some time. Where essential plants are not operating at full capacity, it is not due to lack of business, but lack of manpower and materials.

It is the consensus that materials will be increasingly difficult to obtain.

No reconversion to civilian production seems imminent. The acquisition of some plant facilities for postwar production is being handled, but no actual production is expected until postwar.

The coalminers' wage contract seems of prime importance because of its effect on business conditions in general.

The attitude of labor in the war effort are depressing. Strikes, little understood by the public, are interfering with war production.

Retail trade conditions are still good. The lack of goods to sell is the only deterrent.

Scanning the business horizon, buyers feel the worst spot so far during the war, from their standpoint, is right now—the buying angle. It's a real problem.

Canadian prospects are still bright for business conditions generally. The Canadian buyer continues to find it more difficult to do business, but looks for improvement shortly after the collapse of Germany. As a whole, however, favorable conditions in trade and industry prevail throughout Canada. Wholesale trade is being maintained in satisfactory volume, and retail sales are up over the previous month.

Rail transportation has reached a critical stage, and the boxcar shortage in Canada is creating considerable hardship. This is especially true in the pulp and paper industry, where operations have been suspended or curtailed, due to the lack of cars to move products from overflowing storage spaces.

Yes; all agree—business conditions are good, but anything can happen, depending upon battlefront developments. Do not look for any change in general business conditions until the end of the war in Europe.

In Penna. Salt Sales Post

J. J. Duffy, jr., has been made assistant manager of sales for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, George B. Beitzel, vice-president in charge of sales, has announced. Mr. Duffy, a graduate chemical engineer, has been associated with the company since 1937.. In his new capacity, Mr. Duffy will assist W. P. Drake in supervising the activities of the special chemicals division's field men.

Bids Wanted

—*Continued from page 4*

Copper Sulphate:—964 pounds for sale at Denver, Defense Supplies Corporation.

Ethyl Acetate:—49 gallons for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Ethyl Dichloride:—1,680 pounds, Army Service Forces, New York, C. W. Procurement District, Chemical Warfare Service, 292 Madison avenue, New York; Bid BFS-2, opening March 30.

Ferrotitanium:—3,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7802, quotations March 31.

Fiber Containers:—5,000 of 20-ounce capacity; Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington; invitation BEP 737, opening March 27.

Graphite, Microphine:—42 and 54 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Gum Arabic:—408 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Lacquer: — 300 drums, Army Service Forces, New York, C. W. Procurement District, Chemical Warfare Service, 292 Madison avenue, New York; Bid BFS-2, opening March 28.

Laundry Soap:—20,000 pounds, Justice Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; invitation Pl-25-79-5, opening March 29.

Lead, White:—5,500 pounds of semi paste, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration; invitation 45-294, opening March 29.

Magnesite:—44,200 pounds for sale, Supply Officer, Sales Division, Building 29, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Margarin:—2,048 pounds, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 5-2089, opening March 26.

Molybdated Cbrome Orange: — 10,000 pounds; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington; BEP-739, opening March 27.

Oil Stain:—1,296 gallons, Army Service Forces, New York, C. W. Procurement District, Chemical Warfare Service, 292 Madison avenue, New York; BFS-2, opening March 30.

Orange Mineral:—10,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington; invitation BEP-740, opening March 27.

Paint, White Acoustical:—2,500 gallons, Assistant Administrative Officer, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings Management, Washington (25); invitation 2373-3-15-SD, opening March 15.

Paraffin Chlorinated:—1,000 pounds for sale at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Defense Supplies Corporation.

Phosphorus Red:—98 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Potassium Bromide:—150 pounds for sale at Granite City, Ill., Defense Supplies Corporation.

Potassium Chlorate:—53 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Potassium Cyanide:—25 pounds for sale at Defense Supplies Corporation, Sharonville, Ohio and 600 pounds, Defense Supplies Corporation, Granite City, Ill.

Potassium Hydroxide:—800 pounds for sale at Defense Supplies Corporation, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Potassium Perchlorate:—153 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Red Lead, Dry:—656 pounds for sale, New York C. W. Procurement Division, Chemical Warfare Service; opening March 28.

Salt, Flaked:—1,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening March 19.

Shortening:—4,500 pounds, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 5-2089, opening March 26.

Soap Chips:—10,000 pounds, Justice Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; invitation Pl-25-79-5, opening March 29.

Sweeping Compound:—12 barrels of wax base, Assistant Administration Officer, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Building Management, Room 5518, Interior building, Washington; 2461-3-28 im, opening March 28.

Vitamin Tablets:—Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply (Commodity Credit Corporation), War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-425, opening March 28

Obituaries

—*Continued from page 4*

until 1920, when he resigned to enter business on his own account. He subsequently took in W. R. Rowland as a partner and the firm became the Nickells-Rowland Company, which was sold to Murray-Nickells, Chicago, in 1926, the year in which Mr. Nickells rejoined the Penick organization.

Surviving are two daughters and two sons.

John R. Rea

John R. Rea, chief of the oils and fats New York section of the Foreign Economic Administration, died March 18, at his home, in Queens Village, Queens, N. Y., after a three weeks' sickness. He was forty-one years of age. Mr. Rea was with FEA since it was set up in January, 1944, previous to which he was with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Mr. Rea was a member of the oils and fats trade during the past twenty years and was connected with G. A. Wharry & Company and Murray Oil Products Company. Before he joined CCC he operated a brokerage business with offices at 2 Broadway, New York.

Surviving are his wife, Mr. Anna Rea, three children. Robert, John and Sheila and a brother William F. Rea.

H.G. Irving Sameth

H. G. Irving Sameth, of the Sameth Exterminating Company, died in New York March 19. Mr. Sameth, a former president of the National Pest Control Association, served in Army Medical Corps in World War I. Surviving are wife and two daughters.

Charles S. Wehrly

Charles S. Wehrly, prominently identified with the sales side of the quicksilver industry, died in his home in St. Albans, L. I., March 17. Mr. Wehrly, a graduate of Rutgers University, had been associated with the Merchants Chemical Company, New York, for twelve years.

Surviving are his wife and a daughter.

Henry Wiggelsworth

Henry Wiggelsworth, former director of the General Chemical Company, New York, died in Lugano, Switzerland. He was seventy-eight years of age. Mr. Wigglesworth for a period served as a trade commissioner for the Department of Commerce and also acted as an advisor for the League of Nations as a chemical industry representative. Surviving are a daughter and two sons.

Ralph Wilkins

Ralph Wilkins, a director of Victor Blagden & Co., Ltd., tar, ammonia, cyanogen and wood products, London, died March 12. Mr. Wilkins had been a director since the firm's inception.

James Dickson, since April, 1940, secretary and treasurer of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, with which he had been associated since 1913, died last week. He was sixty-four years of age.

Raymond H. Filsinger, general purchasing agent for the Crucible Steel Company of America, New York, died March 5.

Robert C. Grennel, pioneer oil producer in Oklahoma, Texas and California, died March 17. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Leslie M. Hansen, president of the Industrial Silica Corporation and former president of the National Industrial Sand Association, was found fatally shot in a barn at the rear of his suburban Chicago home last week. He was fifty-five years of age.

Richard B. Hynes, purchasing agent for the Universal Atlas Cement Company and the Atlas Lumnite Cement Company, New York, died recently. He was forty-nine years old.

Leroy F. Johnson, for ten years Chicago district sales manager for the Vanadium Corporation of America, New York, died March 9 in Elmhurst, Ill. He was fifty-three yearse of age.

Robert McMillan, retired general purchasing agent for the Pittsburgh Steel Company, died recently.

Jose Rafael Narvaez, associated for twenty years with the Patino Mines & Enterprises, died recently. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Nathan E. Newman, founder of Asbestos, Ltd., New York and Millington, N. J., died recently. He was sixty-two years of age.

Sigmund Odenheimer, owner of the Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, died March 20. He was eighty-four years of age.

A. E. Ralston, vice-president and general manager of the Pan-American Petroleum Corporation, died March 11 in New Orleans, La. He was fifty-four years of age.

Charles F. Rauscher, retired manufacturing chemist, died in Los Angeles March 5. He was seventy-six years of age.

Christian Renninger, a former department head at the Bayway refinery of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), died last week. He was sixty-two years of age.

J. C. Staier, vice-president in charge of sales for the Eastern division of the Ohio Match Company, died in his home in Bronxville, N. Y., recently. He was sixty-three years old.

Charles G. Yates, who retired several years ago as a vice-president of the Vick Chemical Company, New York, and head of its Greensboro, N. C., plant, died recently. He was sixty-two years of age.

Stockpiling Scheme

—*Continued from page 3*

inconsistent with the public interest, purchases would have to be made in accordance with title III of the "Buy American" act of March 3, 1932, but one year would be allowed for production and delivery from domestic sources. In the case of any such material available in the United States which has not been developed commercially, the board might direct the purchase of such material without requiring the vendor to give bond.

The bill also directs the Department of Interior to make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations concerning the extent and mode of occurence, the development, mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization or ores and other mineral substances found in the United States or its territories or insular possessions; devise new methods for treatment and utilization of lower grade reserves; and develop substitutes for such essential ores and mineral products. The Department of Agriculture would make similar studies with respect to any agricultural materials designated as strategic and critical.

Miss Rochford 25 Years With John Clarke & Co.

Miss Frances Rochford, confidential secretary to Christopher Clarke, of John Clarke & Co., seed and spice broker, New York, is celebrating twenty-five years of service in the interest of her employer.

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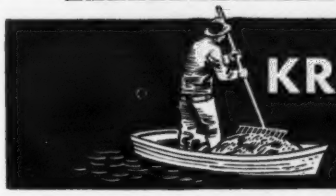
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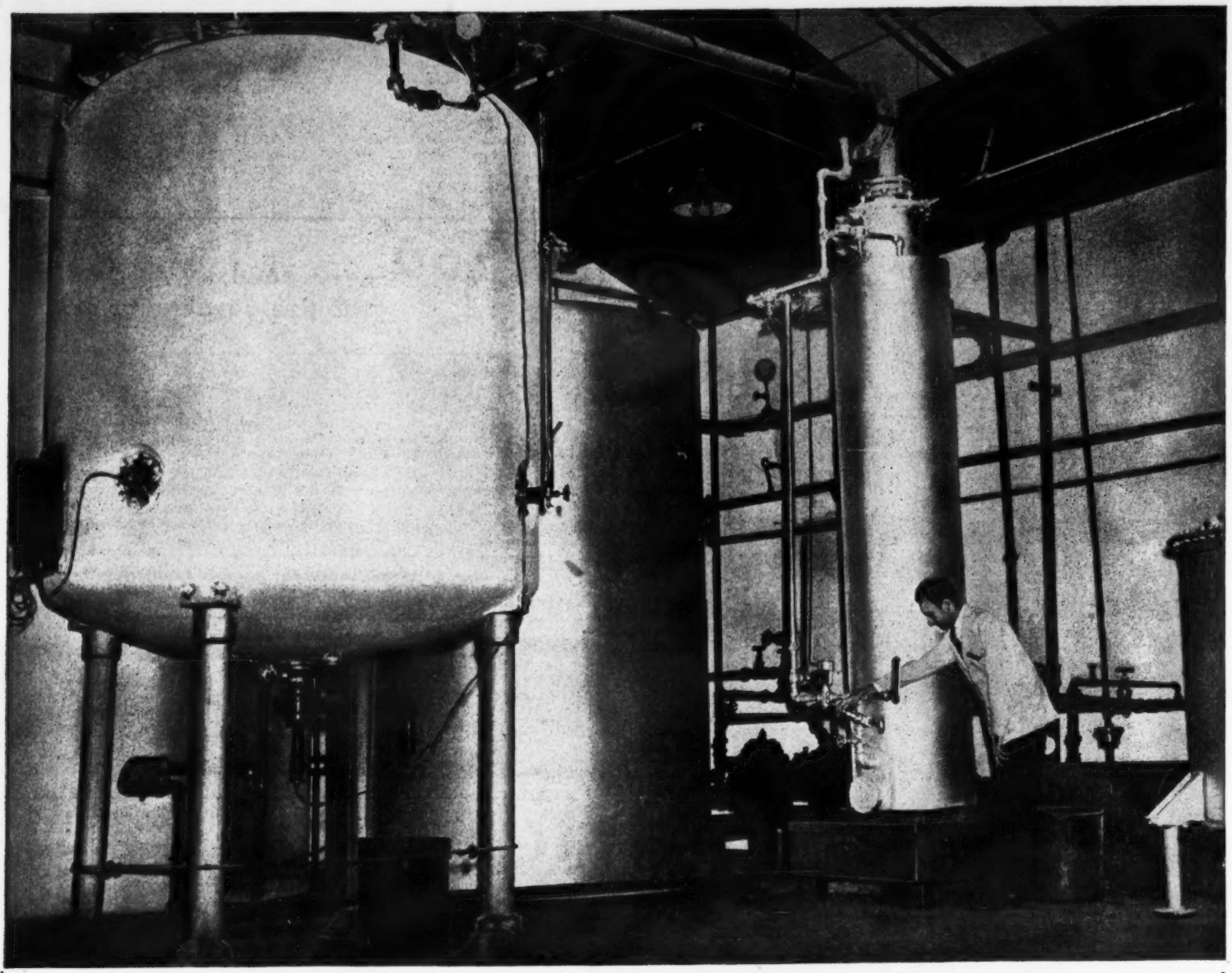

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

A fairish amount of activity rounded the market for botanical drugs last week, contributing its added modicum to the general firmness of local prices and shrinking in some measure the already moderate stocks of old-crop goods still unsold.

Cable received from Haiti during the period under review stated that all crops were very late because of an extremely long rainy season had prevented the normal preparation of botanical crops for the export market. Cables further stated that additions to the decreasing stocks of black pepper on this market were in abeyance pending developments in the India government's reported purchase scheme for shipping pepper to allied and neutral countries in the Eastern hemisphere.

Communications from Spain fail to outline sharply the chances for re-establishment of something akin to normal exports of botanical drug merchandise from Mediterranean sources. Spanish shippers are looking to such possibilities, even going as far as including French and Italian stocks in the category of their contemplation. Between Spanish desire and the export of goods, however, stands the war.

Henbane and ergot price stability went overboard last week and prices on both receded as supplies of henbane leaves swelled in keeping with the season, while those of ergot pressed against a rather unyielding obstacle to expanded consumption. Balsam fir from Canada eased moderately, also. Most other medicinal botanical drugs remained in steady price position, while the extensive group of condimental materials maintained rather more than normal price stability.

Balsams

Copaiba—Demand was mainly for immediate requirements of buyers, and the size of such needs was far from being substantial. However, all prices remained very steady.

Fir—Canadian balsam was lower at $17 to $18 per gallon, which put spot quotations into line with primary market replacement cost, it was said. Oregon balsam remained unchanged.

Barks

Buckthorn — Dealers look forward with some eagerness to the reestablishment of direct communication with the primary market and the restoration of normal reserves of this usually interesting item.

Cocillana—Though lacking in further quotable change, it appeared not unlikely that firm orders in hand might be filled for less than the usually quoted price of 41c. per pound. Demand has dropped to a seasonal level.

Beans

St. Ignatius—The spread of liberation to many islands of the Philippine group, following the relief of Luzon and the city of Manila, brings that much nearer the time when shipments of this bean may be restored from Bohol, Samar, and Cebu islands of the Bisaya group of the Philippines.

Vanilla—A reasonably tight spot supply situation prevailed to the extent of maintaining very firm spot prices and eliminating most competition when firm orders were in sight. The fact was that most consumers have to depend solely on their regular source of supply. Relief from shortage and restoration of normal trade conditions at primary market points apparently must await total European victory.

Berries

Hawthorn—A stranger has appeared in this market, being 21 bags of genuine English berries, but it was not certain that the stuff would reach the open spot market.

Juniper—Long time since the last large arrivals of this item took place. All the genuine communis berries went to consumers. The market holds limited stocks at firm prices now.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Canadian, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ergot, 10c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Canadian, 50c. per gal.
Henbane leaves, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Marjoram, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1¼c. per lb.
Sweet basil, Calif., 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
235.6	236.7	240.2	261.9

Flowers

Chamomile—The crop must be in at the Argentine and given means of transportation, replacements may reach here eventually. Meanwhile, events in Europe press steadily toward the time when Hungary can again ship direct from Adriatic ports.

Pyrethrum — War has, apparently, yet to reach the Hokkaido, island north of the Japanese home island of Honshu and the capitol, Tokio. Dependence will be on British East Africa to supply needs arising for this article during any foreseeable future.

Gums

Arabic—This gum still showed signs suggestive of expanding activity but the rise in volume has been moderate and dealers as a whole cannot see directly ahead to a period of large transactions. The recent advances in prices have been maintained and the undertone was very steady last week.

Locust Bean—Stocks gained to the extent of 60 packages and came to a market showing fair resistance to further attempts to drive down sellers' views. However, competition has not been cleared entirely from the spot market.

Karaya—Supplies on spot went up 1,419 bags and there was slight tendency of prices to sag at times when competition appeared at the side of pending business. Quotations lacked open change, however.

Herbs and Leaves

Henbane—Quotations were lower at 75c. to 80c. per pound and stocks of the item increased by 36 bags during the past week. It was thought that values have reached bottom until such time as normal-sized replacement from Europe may be possible.

Marjoram—Argentine material was shaded to 23½c. to 24c. per pound but changes were lacking in prices quoted on all other varieties of this item.

Peppermint—Not so much domestic material will be carried over and, regardless of prices to be paid gatherers, it is doubted that high success will crown the efforts of local dealers to secure substantial replacements. Of course, on the far distant horizon looms the eventual reappearance here of the small sized European peppermint leaves.

Sweet Basil—Quotations made on spot were down to 88c. to 90c. per pound but some quarters doubted the authenticity of such quotations.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Inquiries for but no deliveries of these flies. A purely nominal market prevailed.

Ergot—Plentiful supplies that seek owners have turned the market easier and lower on the basis of $1.20 to $1.25 per pound. Practically no local consumer activity was reported.

Irish Moss—Stocks of foreign material increased to the extent of 33 bales. Most of this article available during the war period originated in home waters along the New England coast.

Roots

Aletris—One quarter indicated that special efforts are on the program for collection of this item this year.

Berberis—Considering the fact that there is a demand for the on-spot

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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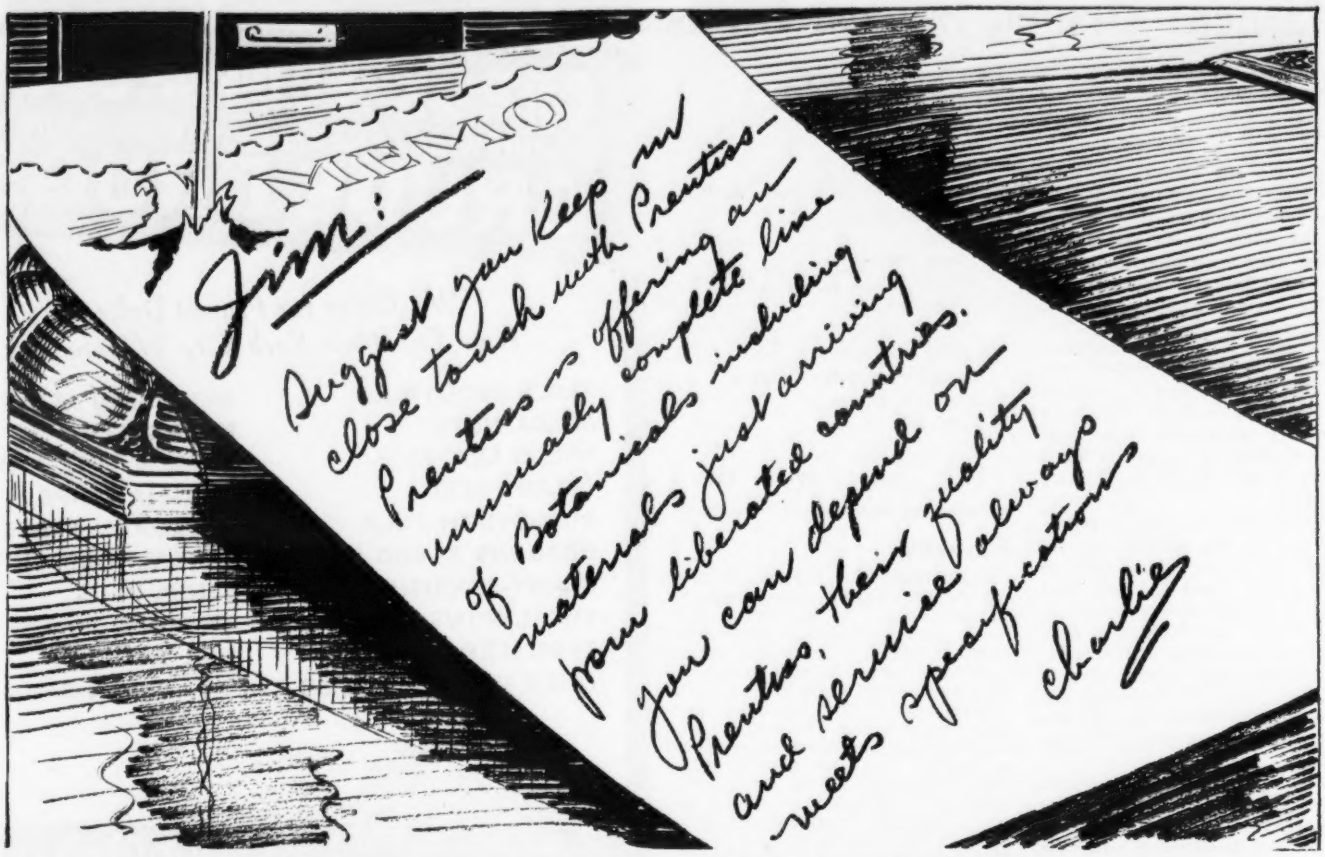
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utterly unobtainable berberine salts, it would appear that something concrete and affirmative in the way of reestablishing stocks of berberis root might be done this year.

Musk — Perchance, some genuine Russian root may reappear on spot. There is a tendency here now to expect Russian botanicals to wend their way to this market more vigorously and at a somewhat higher rate of speed than has been possible during the war thus far.

Seeds

Caraway—Up goes the price of Canadian seed to the nominal basis of 86c. per pound. The fact seems to be that no seed of any variety is available anywhere in this hemisphere at this time.

Celery—Steadier and lacking further movement in favor of buyers, but the local demand was not very active and resistance to the downward pressure on prices may have been more apparent than real.

Coriander—Some have ventured the almost fantastic view that some seed will actually start from Morocco eventually to reach the bins of local sellers. Though the report persists, most former suppliers accept it only after the fourth or fifth discount.

Dill—Stocks gained to the extent of 830 bags without breaking prices even to the extent of a thin fraction.

Spices

Cassia—Former dealers actually remember the article and the time when they had it for sale. But the best of recollection is very dim, so long ago did the sales take place.

Ginger—Stocks of India ginger root gained by 2,600 packages and the tendency of prices was downward as the result. Jamaica still tried to energize sales of stocks that in that country bulge the sides of warehouses.

Paprika—Chilean pepper of fair quality was offered at 28c. to 28½c. per pound, and business was done thereat.

Pepper—Carolina red, long peppers were nominal at 32½c. per pound and the Carolina sports were also nominal but at 46c. During the fourth quarter of 1944, 400 long tons of pepper were

—Continued on page 70

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Demand versus supply continued the main feature of the essential oil and aromatic chemcial market and the pressure that needs applied against inventories was continuous and far from weak last week. The attempt of consumers to cover goods expected to be in seasonal consumption in the not far distant future met with but limited success and more often than not failed utterly.

Lemon oil serves as a good example. The 1945 output in Sicily and Italy is mainly complete, though some output will continue through June. Numerous consumers would like to cover Summer needs now but can not do so because spot dealers formerly with direct connections in Messina and Palermo are not permitted directly to negotiate purchases of new crop Italian oil; only government agencies may do that. The need will be great, domestic production cannot meet it totally, yet oil probably available in Sicily may stay there.

Sweet almond was slightly higher on the week, and native cananga brought somewhat more money, though no more than limited lots were available at any price. Celery was shaded and all of the recent splurge of strength in raw material prices seemed to have been cleared from the market.

Orange was in somewhat better supply as concerned domestic oil but the market absorbed offerings well and prices were maintained firmly. Not much activity was noted in peppermint, nor is anything being said now about increasing the production of oil this year—and crop planting is not far off.

More bergamot could be used if more was brought from Italy. An almost unlimited market exists for genuine French floral products if and when buyers here can buy abroad with fair surety as to qualities. The trend of events tended to turn some thoughts to reopening of the essential oil markets in the Far East.

Almond—Sales at $1.32 per pound were reported last week, being a slight rise from the recently minimum of spot prices. The range continued to $1.50, according to seller and quantity.

Angelic—Though limited quantities of oil are available, sellers with goods in hand say there is virtually no consumer interest. In most respects, the market was nominal. Also, there are those looking forward to the purchase of goods abroad at prices more closely adjusted to normal values.

Apricot Kernel — Although sellers reported buyers in the market mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis, the total of transactions was usually fair and sufficient to keep prices very steady.

Bay—Stocks are kept moderate by the uncertainty and seldomness of arrivals from the primary markets to the south. Local quotations were firm regardless of the mainly jobbing call.

Bergamot—In all probability, when more Italian oil comes here, it will have been engaged for consumer use considerably prior to its actual appearance on the spot. It is doubtful that consumption can be satisfied and still leave fair quantities of oil for warehouses of the importers.

Bois de Rose—Holding firm to strong under the current situation of limited stocks against which new orders might draw. Most of the oil reaching this country is owned, prior to arrival, by manufacturing consumers.

Cananga—Native oil was said to be worth at least $12.75 to $14 per pound, if and when available—which was not often nor regularly. Rectified material was also hard to secure at any price.

Caraway—Demand for oil was very good, just at the time when replenishment by domestic distillation would be difficult unless reserve stocks of seed were in hand. All first-hand reported supplies of seed entirely cleared.

Celery—More competition prevailed and sales were said to have been made at $18.50 to $22 per pound, according to seller and quantity. The raw material seemed to have lost most of its recent strength and prices tended downward.

Citronella—Strength was unabated. The recent price advances were made secure in some quarters the tendency was to advance them further unless the source shall become easier in the not far distant future.

Clove—Signs do not point to the probable addition of substantial quantities of oil to the currently moderate supply. Getting foreign oil to the spot is difficult and uncertain, as also is the getting of spice for distillation purposes in this country. The strong market persists.

Coriander — Sales were reported made at $31 per pound although there was no sign that important quantities were to be had at any price. However, it may help to know that those concerned with the importation of seed now have some reason to believe that shipments actually will be made soon from North Africa.

Dill—Spot delivery business was naturally rather on the light side, but a fair amount of contract trade against the requirements of consumers later on went on the books of dealers at very steady prices.

Eucalyptus—Of all things, banks on Australia were cabling to this market last week for the purpose of being posted upon prices prevailing on this oil in the United States right now. Considering the parsimonious allotment of this Australian product made to this country, such inquiries seemed curious to some.

Geranium—Spot offerings were very small. Most of the oil added to spot supplies in the recent past has gone to consumers and the balance rests in strong hands that are not at all certain that the primary markets will supply more oil in the near future. Prices were exceptionally firm.

Ginger—Further talk was noted about shipping space having been assured those who desire to import African root in this market. For months on end, only talk and no root has eventuated from discussions, official and tradewise. Meanwhile stocks of oil remain low and prices hold high.

Grapefruit—Some improvement in supply is expected to come in Florida, but at the best local dealers do not expect substantial reserves to be created.

Juniper—Numerous attempts to get an offering of oil from abroad have failed. Indirect communication was said to have been established but there seems to be no chance of getting ship's space for this oil.

Juniper Tar—Holding very firm and subject to practically no competition in local circles. Also, not much demand was noted.

Lemon—Considering the fact that production of 1945 new crop oil in the Etna and Messina districts of Sicily has about ended—the season usually runs from December through March—it may be that government agencies through whom purchases must still be made will bestir themselves and arrange for more Italian oil to come here. In the Palermo district, production may extend through June, while in the Siracusa district, the season of production ordinarily is October-April.

Lemongrass—Stocks of this oil increased to the extent of 42 drums. The market prices withstood the addition nicely and stocks were considered to be conservative.

Mandarin—No signs of a restoration of European oil in local stocks have developed as yet. Only some material produced in Brazil is available here and it has not found too wide acceptance among either users or dealers.

Mustard—Artificial oil remained absent from spot stocks and it is highly

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Almond, sweet, 2c. per lb.
Cananga, native, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Celery, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
217.3	217.3	210.6	259.6

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uncertain that any will be made by the domestic industry for distribution on civilian account until the war shall end.

Nutmeg—Remains in low supply and continued to be a virtually nominal article in local circles. Relief must await on a steady availability of distillation nutmegs of which normally there are plenty available.

Aromatic Chemicals

Diacetyl—The price situation shapes up in this way: for the flavor grade, $5 to $8.50 per pound; for the laboratory grade, $4.50 per 100 grams in bottles at the works; and for the technical grade, $3 per pound in bottles at the works. The range—$3 to about $19 per pound as to grade—is probably as wide as the grades themselves.

Diphenyl Oxide—Dealers had limited stocks in hand but for the most part the situation was rather tight.

Ethyl Vanillin—No surplus of supply was in hand and the undertone of the market was distinctly firm in the absence of any competition for new business.

Eugenol—Production was kept at low ebb by limited stocks of raw material. And demand exceeded supply most of the time.

Isoeugenol—Much more could be sold than can be sold. Sales are limited to the small quantities in hand and there is a ready market for much more substantial amounts. Production cannot be stepped up at this time.

Menthol—The spot market was down at least to $11.75 per pound and even less might be done with an order in hand. Most holders expect to replace at much lower prices when the primary market establishes the official floor—which they expect will be low if production runs as high as forecast.

Winthrop Chemical

—Continued from page 3

Under the voting trust arrangement, consent of the custodian will also be required in the event the Winthrop Company or its business is to be sold or reorganized. As a further means of preventing control by aliens through American "fronts" or "cloaks," a provision has been placed in the trust agreement on the recommendation of the Attorney General, which prohibits voting the stock for the election of any director who is not an American citizen, or who is controlled by non-citizens, without the consent of the Alien Property Custodian. The voting trust is to be effective for ten years, the maximum period permissible under the laws of Delaware, where Winthrop is incorporated.

The notice of sale fixes the $9,500,000 offered by Sterling as the upset price, the lowest price at which the stock will be sold. Prospective bidders will be required to show that they are not purchasing for any foreign interest and the right to reject any and all bids has been reserved.

Mr. Markham also stated that, with the advice and concurrence of the Attorney General, if Sterling should become the successful bidder for the stock, the consent decree now in force against Sterling under the anti-trust laws is to be amended, so as to provide added safeguards against the future return of the property to I. G. Farben or other unfriendly interests. The proposed amendment would also require notice to the Department of Justice and make possible court review of any contracts or arrangements with any non-national concerning the securities or plants of Winthrop Chemical Company.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Despite intensified efforts recently made by the Petroleum Administrator for War to obtain record-breaking yields of crude oil in the West Texas and other prolific domestic fields, so as to swell the combined output of the American pools to a daily average of nearly 5,000,000 barrels, it has become increasingly evident of late that neither all the potential amplification of our own country's production nor any amount of importations now available can build up the supply of crude petroleum to such proportions as would be needed to meet the full requirements of civilian consumers in the refined products after taking care of all the gargantuan needs of the global war in these petroleum chemicals.

The constantly mounting requirements of the far-from-completed warfare in Europe and in the Pacific are calling for such a drain upon the existing stocks and current output of the so-called coaltar primary derivatives—benzol, toluol and xylol—produced in fractionating plants of the petroleum industry as well as in the by-product coking ovens, as to indicate a further constriction in the allocation of xylol to processors of petroleum products within the near future. And the impact of the war drains on other petroleum derivatives has already been keenly felt in the stocks and current output of numerous naphtha specialties, liquefied petroleum gases and parafiin available for non-military use.

Solvents and Diluments

Aromatic Solvents—Although processors of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas are still able to obtain enough xylol to keep their operations going at a rate sufficiently high to meet the current demand, they are nonetheless somewhat perturbed by the prospect of a possible constriction in the government's allowances of this basic material to them in the not far distant future, if the war's gigantic requirements in that material as well as in benzol and toluol continue to mount at the present rate. However, for the time being, these manufacturers of aromatic solvents are still fairly well supplied with this needed base and are being kept busy filling orders for both Class A and Class B products and their blends.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Takings of this material on military account continue to outstrip those for civilian account, with the aggregate movement reaching seasonally large proportions. Prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent—Continues in brisk demand, with those engaged in war production work securing the bulk of the offerings. Tone steady.

Mineral Spirit—A sizable movement is currently reported with prices strongly held. As hitherto, the major portion of the output is going into war production work.

Rubber Solvent—Synthetic rubber makers continue to absorb virtually the entire production. Market firm throughout.

Stoddard Solvent — Military drycleaning accounts are taking the bulk of the current offerings, but civilian users are also well represented in the buying movements. Tone firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Paint makers engaged in war production work continue to procure the lion's share of all offerings, with civilian accounts absorbing the residue. Prices strongly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, March 23—Most materials in the solvents and diluents group are giving every evidence in this area of the continuing ascendency of demand over supply. Absorption by war needs of large quantities of these materials remains an outstanding feature of the market here.

Los Angeles, March 23—Government demands continue taking most supplies of solvents and diluents on the Pacific coast. All the products in this category are still in brisk demand.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Although slightly more liberal allowances have latterly been made for cooking and heating purposes in the South and Southwest, the bulk of the current output of this liquefied petroleum gas is still being channeled into the plants of the makers of high-octane aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber manufacturers for war use.

Heptane—In steadily increasing demand with the supply situation continuing rather tight.

Hexane—Moving in steadily enlarging volume into both war and non-military uses, with the movement in the first-mentioned direction overshadowing the latter.

Octanes—In mounting demand with prices well maintained.

Pentanes—Military orders continue to pour into the market, and are far outnumbering those for civilian account, although the latter is also well represented in the buying movement.

Propane—With no perceptible diminution of the takings of those engaged in the making of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber for war purposes, there is little of this liquefied petroleum gas remaining for distribution for home heating and cooking purposes, despite provisions for slightly more liberal allowances for these uses.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Under the leadership of the standard process types, these waxes continue to move steadily into domestic and export channels.

Paraffin—With the crude scale output still being channeled largely into the plants of chlorinators by government directives, the market has become so bare of supplies of this basic material as to make it impossible for refiners to obtain enough for replenishing the greatly depleted stocks of the refined grades.

Petrolatums—Still moving in fair volume into consuming channels, with prices of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades well maintained.

White Mineral Oils—Both U.S.P. and technical grades continue in moderate demand, with prices strongly held by leading producers and with only occasional instances of price shading by small suppliers overstocked in some lines.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—PAW's determination to drain the oilfields of Texas, especially those of West Texas, of all the crude oil they can possibly yield has taken the form of a recommendation or certification to the producers of that State that they attain a record daily rate of 2,330,000 barrels of all petroleum liquids this coming month. This rate represents an increase of 14,000 barrels daily over the previous peak of 2,316,000 barrels, certified for production during the current month.

The American Petroleum Institute has estimated that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended March 17 amounted to 4,773,915 barrels, or 5,900 barrels in excess of the preceding week's daily rate.

PAW has announced a record-breaking movement of crude oil and petroleum products into the East coast by all forms of transportation for the week ended March 10, when the total volume of this movement reached 2,042,530 barrels. The previous high record movement of these materials aggregated 1,989,679 barrels daily during the week ended August 26, 1944. In the week ended March 17, this bureau reports that tankcars "highablled" into the East coast an average daily delivery of 546,447 barrels, the largest tankcar movement recorded for any week since that ended September 16, 1944, when 549,212 barrels a day were hauled in this manner.

A bill (H.R. 2600) extending the life of the pipeline construction law for another two-year period, beginning June 30, 1945, has been introduced in the house by Representative Clarence Lea of California, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The legislation makes no changes in the law other than to extend its expiration date to June 30, 1947. A second bill by Mr. Lea (H. Res. 187) continuing the authority of his committee to investigate the oil industry, was passed by the house March 20, unanimously.

Fuel Oil—With the overall fuel oil picture brightened materially by the freer overland movement which has followed the release of snowbound tankcars in the Northeastern area and the subsidence of floods in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, making possible the movement of tankcars in these regions to their destination, civilian consumers are again receiving enough to satisfy their immediate needs, especially as the latter have been greatly modified by the advent of warmer weather and the corresponding diminution of heating requirements.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

N.J. Standard Oil Names Surface Asst. to President

Dr. Frank M. Surface has been appointed executive assistant to the president of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Dr. Surface has been coordinator of sales research for the company since 1943, before which he was director of sales research for ten years for its domestic operating subsidiary, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Barber Asphalt Plans Change in Name

Stockholders of the Barber Asphalt Corporation will vote at its annual meeting May 9 on a proposal to change the name of the company to Inter-American Oil Corporation. The change in name is linked to the future business of the company which is expected to be principally in oil.

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1—Stokes Rotary D.D.S. Tablet Machine, 23 P & D.

1—Shriver 12″ Jacketed Filter Press.

1—750 Gal. Glass Lined Coil Vat

1—750 Gal. Jacketed Gl.L. Tank

1—3000 Gal. Glass Lined Jktd. Still

1—3000 Gal. S.S. Horizontal Tank

4—1000 Gal. Heavy Duty Copper Tanks

4—1000 Gal. Jktd. Agitated Cookers

2—Devine Rot. Vac. Dryers 3′x25″ and 5′x30′

1—Christie Indirect Heat Dryer; 4′x80′

2—Louisville Dryers 6′x35′

2—Dorr 15′ Classifiers

6—Oliver Vertical Pressure Filters

1—Vac. Drum Filter 6′x15′

1—Jcktd. Ball Mill 6′x13′

1—5′x15′ Pebble Mill

2—Porc. Pebble Mills; 200 gals.

1—Steel Ball Mill; 44″x92″

1—Sturtevant 40″ Emery Mill

2—Jeffery & Williams Hammer Mills

1—Mikro No. 4 Hammer Mill 75 H.P.

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CONTAINERS OFFERED

For Sale—Large quantity of new tin cans, from 1 pint to 10 gals., with covers; from 10 gals. to 55 gals. capacity; also large quantity of paper containers, various sizes; reasonable. Write New Jersey Industries, Inc., 1426 Harrison Turnpike, Kearny, N. J.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Centrifuge—Sharples 4A super, open type, for continuous clarifying, tinned bowl; used only a short time; excellent condition. George A. Breon & Company, 2000 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

For Sale—Plexiglass or plastic oven to heat plexiglass sheets, 54 in. x 96 in., with rails and trolleys. Steam pressure up to 150 pounds. Complete with three-phase motors. Bargain for quick sale. Landis, 211 North Third street, Phila. 6, Pa. LOmbard 7434.

For Sale—2 Kent No. 25 lead and color mixers, 30 inches wide, 20 inches high, 50-gallon capacity; tight and loose pulleys; good condition. Price for two—$400.00. OPD 793.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Stainless steel tank approximately 1,400 gallon capacity suitable for transporting nitric acid 40 deg. OPD 765.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted, one (1) 200 to 250 gal. copper reaction still with or without column or condenser, anchor type stirrer fully jacketed, steam pressure 75-125 pounds. OPD 736.

Want a heavy-duty steam jacketed W&P mixer, Sigma Blades, 100 to 150 gallons preferred. Lincoln Roofing Company, 253 W. Preston street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Wanted by chemical manufacturer: Heavy duty Baker Perkins or similar mixer with two horizontal blades. Capacity 50 to 100 gallons. Also ball mill capacity approximately 400 gallons. Give full description, type of blades in mixer, price, location. OPD 788.

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2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESS, with 2—32″ x 24″ face, rolls for egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.

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2—32″ x 72″ BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.

1—Buffalo 32″ x 52″ Atmos. double drum DRYER chrome-plated rolls, complete M. D.

2—70″ x 30″ RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.

1—5′ x 12′ Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5′x 20′; 3—Devine 4′x 25′; 1—Devine 4′x30′; 1—Struthers Wells 30″ x 12′.

2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4′ x 12′.

1—Stokes 5′ x 13′6″ ATMOS. DRUM DRYER.

2—Buflovak 6′ dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4′ x 30′, 5′ x 30′, 70″ x 30′, 6 x 60′.

1—7′6″ x 75′ Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.

6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4′ x 4′ Burrstone Lined; 1—32″ x 42″ Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.

2—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16″ Colorado Iron Works; two 18″ x 18″, 24″ x 24″, Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.

5—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.

1—W. & P. MIXER, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

1—4′x6′ OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8′ x 8′.

8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.

8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal; 1—150 gal.

23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12″ to 72″ bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKING UNIT.

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.

1—36″ dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23″ high.

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4′x 5′, single deck, other sizes.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.

9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4′6″ x 16″, 5′ x 22″, 6′ x 36″; also 6′ x 12′ Rod Mill.

2—8′ x 30″ Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6′ x 36″.

1—5′ x 13′ PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

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1—500 gal. 5′ x 6′ BALL MILL.

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5—ROTARY KILNS, 6′ x 60′, 8′ x 125′, 8′ x 135′.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.

3—Abbe Blutergess sifters; 1—No. 2, 1—No. 1 1—OS, m.d.

2—Gen. Ceramic 40″ dia. x 15′ high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

10—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.

3—ROLLER MILLS, 6′6″ x 14″, 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.

3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive m.d.

1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.

4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.

1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.

1—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER No. O.

2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.

2—Anderson PACKING UNITS.

1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42″x 42″, 30 chambers.

3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete; other sizes to 750 gal.

1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.

9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam Jack. KETTLES up to 500 gal. some with agitator.

1—450 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLE; 2—150 gal. jack. agit; 2—200 gal. jack.

1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.

1—F. J. STOKES AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER.

1—7-spout piston type FILLER.

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2—500 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. agit. KETTLES; 4-300 gal. Copper jacketed.

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1—1000 gal. lead-lined closed TANK, lead coils

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Mechanical engineer wanted. Duties include plant layout, designing automatic machines, planning and installing flow systems for processing and manufacture of wax products. Supervision of reconverting large plant and operating same after completion. Excellent postwar opportunity with long-established, financially-strong and progressive organization. State past experience, age, availability and salary expected OPD 750.

Compounder — Flavors and perfumes, wanted by well established progressive firm as head of newly organized compounding department. Attractive salary on either bonus or profit-sharing basis. OPD 714.

Wanted—Analytical pharmaceutical chemist. Also chemist acquainted with manufacturing of hormones and ampoules. Ziegler Pharmacal Company, 500 Franklin street, Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Wanted—One experienced tablet man; also one experienced tablet coater. Steady positions with excellent working conditions. Give full particulars, education, experience, etc. Write Neoco Corporation, 1007 North McCadden place, Los Angeles 38, California.

Tablet Maker—Familiar with all phases of tablet making for small plant on West Coast. OPD 782.

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Wanted—Experienced production and development chemist. Expanding coated fabrics plant; most unusual opportunity; 35 miles from New York; qualified in oil, resin, pyroxylin, vinyl applications on cottons and rayons; dip, knife, and roller coating techniques. Give full particulars, education, experience, present and desired salary. Interviews arranged on qualifications. OPD 787.

Raw material manufacturer with laboratory facility in metropolitan New York desires assistant for testing and applying their materials in practical paint, enamel, etc., formulations. State salary. OPD 749.

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Chemist for paint factory in New York area. Must be experienced formulator shader. Production man. Good salary for man able to assume responsibility. OPD 791.

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—Continued on page 70

SPECIALS!

3—Bramley Mills, 38", 24"
1—Hardinge 6'x4' Pebble Mill
2—Sharples No. 6 Pressuretite Centrifuges
2—Sharples & De Laval Clarifiers
2—Tolhurst Solid Basket Centrifugals, 32", 40"
12—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48", steel, bronze baskets, top and bottom discharge
2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x9', 5'x6'
1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer
3—Hersey Dryers, 5'x30'
1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'
1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x20"
2—Scott Vacuum Cookers, 4'x8'
1—No. 59C Vallez Rotary Filter, 942 sq. ft., with monel leaves
1—Cast Iron Filter Press, 36"x36", plate and frame, 48 chambers
3—Shriver 30", 24" Cast Iron Filter Presses, recessed
4—32"x32" Cast Iron Filter Presses, 36 chambers
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 29 copper leaves
3—Shriver 24", 36", 42" Wood Filter Presses
5—Oliver Filters, 3'x2', 5'4"x6', 5'x8', 8'x8', 8'x10'
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Stainless Steel Lined Mixer
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Mixer
5—Day, Cincinnatus, Read 75 and 100 gal. Mixers
2—Powder Mixers, 600, 1,500 lbs.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 100 and 175 gal., with trucks
3—Day 12"x32" Roller Mills
2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gal.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous, Jacketed Crystallizers, 24"x30'
1—13" Belt Conveyor, 24' centers, with motor
1—Goldman Rotary Bottle Washer, 70 spout
2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles
1—Jacketed Steel Still, 500 gal., with 24" dia. steel column
4—Jacketed Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600 gal.
2—1,750 gal. Closed, Lead Lined Pressure Tanks
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 HP motor
2—Devine 10"x10" Two Stage Dry Vacuum Pumps

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12—New Stainless Steel Tanks, 265 gals. each.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—500 gal. Pfaudler Glass Lined closed agit. Jack. Kettle.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—54"x48" Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
2—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Jack. Double Arm Mixer, Motor Driven.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1,500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
1—250 gal. Copper Jack. Vac. Still and Receivor.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. Closed. Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Netteo Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" & ¾".
1—Cherry-Burrel Homogenizer, 300 GPH.
25—Hydr. Presses, Pumps and Accumulators.
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1—75 lb. Powder Mixer, motor driven.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
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1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mill.
1—Cleveland "Kleen Kut" Meat Grinder, 20 HP.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x8" & 4"x6".
2—Wall Vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½", Motor Driven.
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—National Acme Model C20, Stainless Steel Centrifuges.
3—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
1—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mill.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7⅛"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 250 gal.
3—Tolhurst 24", 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
10—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gal.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, Lab. to 10 HP.

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2—500 gal. vertical glass-lined closed top Tanks
1—Goat Capper MD
1—Day 2,000 lb. Mixer MD
3—Day 200 lb. Mixers belt drive
1—Dryer steam-heated 29x38x51½" 16—shelf
4—Sperry and Johnson 18 and 24" Iron, Aluminum and Wood Filter Presses

Stokes 43A Granulator; 18" Bower Attrition Mill; Viking 2½" Ni-Resist Pumps; Worthington 6x4x6 Bronze fitted Pumps; Stokes Granulating Mixer; Alsop 8-spout straight line siphon Filler; World & Ermold Labelers; Aluminum, Copper & SS 5—500 gal. Kettles.

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1—Vac. Drum Dryer 5x6 Chromed
2—Am. Bond G1 Powder Fillers
1—Kiefer Visco Filler, Piston
8—Copper Jack. Kettles 15—500 gals.
1—Pf. G.L. 500 gal. Jack Kettles
1—W&P 20 gal. D.A. Jack Mixer
1—Day 150 gal. D.A. Mixer
4—Day Powder Mixers 200-400 lb.
2—Shriver & Sperry 24" & 42"
4—Eye Skeletons

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2—Karl Kiefer Rotary Viscol type Filling Machines.
1—Abbe 4' diameter Pebble Mill.
National Equipment 100-gallon latest style Colony Homogenizer with stainless steel two stage head.
1—Huhn Steam Dryer.
1—Elgin 24 Spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
1—Colton Ossilating Granulator.
2—Galvanized tilting type Percolators, 200-gallon capacity.
1—World Fully Automatic Labeling Machine.
1—Filler four Plunger Filling Machine.
1—J. H. Day No. 2 Double Arm, heavy duty, motor driven.
1—Ermold and 1 World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
2—Day 3 roll Roller Mills 16" x 40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent 3-roll Roller Mills, 16" x 40" horizontal type motor drive.

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Botanical Drugs

Continued from page 64

exported from India to the Middle East Supply Center area for the British Ministry of Food. There was no change in the domestic consumption, which continued to be normal.

Stocks of pepper at the end of the December, 1944, quarter were 4,750 long tons on the coast, and in the interior of Tellicherry, and 13,500 tons in Alleppey.

At the middle of January, 1945, the market was reported to be uncertain. Both sellers and buyers were awaiting developments on the reported Government of India's purchase scheme for shipping pepper to Allied and neutral countries in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Pimento—Spot prices were established at 22¼c. to 22¾c. per pound, and goods in St. Louis were held for a minimum of 23½c. per pound.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, March 21—Trading in futures remained fairly good in botanical drugs and spices here this week. The market tone was firm, and no change in prices were reported. Prices are:—

Calendula Flowers—Nominal at $2 per pound.

Marjoram—French type, quoted at 45c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmation type named at 80c. per pound for small lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was quoted at 55c. for small lots.

Savory—French type, nominal at 90c. per pound in small lots.

Sweet Basil—Quoted at 90c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type nominal at 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Recent Imports

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ARSENIC, METALLIC—10 kgs, Metallic Chemical Corp
BAUXITE RESIDUE—1,000 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc
BRISTLES, HOG—8 cs, R Schwarz Corp
10 cs
BRUCINE—6 cs, C L Huisking & Co
CASHEW KERNELS—1,079 cs, 53,950 lbs, Wm A Higgins & Co
704 cs, 35,200 lbs, Braun Importing Co
1,240 cs, 62,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
88 cs, 4,400 lbs, Mitchel Beck & Co
CASTOR BEANS—11,032 bgs, 1,654,800 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
3,479 bgs, 521,850 lbs, Brown Linseed Co
5,070 bgs, 760,500 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—400 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
152 bgs, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co
CHILLIES—84 bgs, Barclay Bank
78 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
72 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
113 bgs, Bank of London & South America
CINNAMON—57 bls, 5,700 lbs, Toledano & M Pinto
483 bls, 48,300 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
592 bls, 59,200 lbs, Volkart Bros
315 bls, 31,500 lbs, R T French Co
227 bls, 22,700 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
131 bls, 13,100 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
6,000 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, W Bartholomew Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Willard Hawes & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, H A Phillips & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs
RESIDUE—960 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co
1,600 bgs
COLORS—16 dms, Gondrand Shipping Co
CERAMIC—1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co
2 cs
DRY—13 cs, J E Bernard & Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—7,372 bgs, 737,200 lbs, Ashcraft Wilkinson & Co
21,966 bgs, 2,196,600 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
DILLSEED—830 bgs, 107,900 lbs, D Hecht & Co
DRUGS—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk
DYES, ANILIN—26 cks, Irving Trust Co
17 dms, Ciba Co
5 kgs, Irving Trust Co
7 dms, Irving Trust Co
FILTER PAPER—29 cs, Reeve Angel, Inc
FLEASEED HUSK—704 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
120 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
GINGER—2,600 bgs, Volkart Bros
GLUE, HIDE—166 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product, Inc
GUM, ARABIC—22 bgs, W & A Leaman
KARAYA—250 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
246 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
325 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
598 bgs
GYPSUM—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro
HAIR, GOAT—118 bls, Tradesman National Bank & Trust Co
135 bls, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
150 bls, Swiss Bank
80 bls, American Meshed Fur Co
60 bls, Philadelphia National Bank
40 bls, National Bank & Trust Co
HARDENING COMPOUND—60 dms, R F Downing & Co
HAWTHORN BERRIES—21 bgs
HEMPSEED—150 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
HENBANE LEAVES—36 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
IRISH MOSS—33 bls, Jacques Wolff & Co
IRON OXIDE—2 cks, Intercontinental Forwarding Co
200 bgs
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—38 cs, Lo Curto & Funk
MANDIOC MEAL—1,000 bgs, United States Commercial Co
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—1 pkg, W R Grace & Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, E Fougera & Co
18 cs, Interocean Export Co
5 cs, R F Downing & Co
MICA—397 cs, United States Commercial Co
NIGER SEED—125 bgs, 16,250 lbs
OIL, CASTOR—400 dms, Davies, Turner & Co
CHAULMOOGRA—120 cs, Kachurin Drug Co
COD—215 dms
121 cks
CODLIVER—125 bbls
ESSENTIAL—8 cs, S Stern Stiner Co
GERANIUM—4 cks, Rohner Gehrig & Co
LAVENDER—1 cs, S Stern Stiner Co
LEMONGRASS—12 dms, W J Bush & Co
12 dms, United States Rubber Co
18 dms
PALM—1,161,959 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
OIL, SASSAFRAS—67 dms, Otto Gerdau Co
8 dms, Givaudan Delawanna
20 dms, Trubek Laboratories
SOD—60 dms
PAINT—20 cs, Young & Glenn
14 cs, Cosmos Shipping Co
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, 28,000 lbs, J W Hanf & Co
140 bgs, 19,600 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
40 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
PARADISE SEED—8 bgs, Barclay Bank
RATIN PREP—24 cs, Ratin Laboratory
SANDALWOOD—150 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co
SHARK LIVERS—15 bbls, Wilbur, Ellis & Co
SHELLAC—350 bgs, Wm Diehl Co
SEEDLAC—150 bgs, Wm Diehl Co
SOAP BARK—200 bls
SODA, METALLIC—348 dms, E I Du Pont De Nemours Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, 35,000 lbs, W T Rawleigh Co
8,000 bgs, 1,120,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co
TEAWASTE—1,500 bgs, Citro Chemical Co
WAX, BEES—90 blocks, Wm M Allison & Co
207 blocks, Innis, Speiden & Co
400 blocks, H D Sheldon Co
700 blocks, L Luzzatu Co
845 blocks, Wax & Rosin Products
200 blocks, Will & Baumer Candle Co
300 blocks, F H Paul & Stein Bros
PALM—10 bgs, Ramon Martinez
WINE LEES—189 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc

Business Wants

—Continued from page 69

POSITIONS WANTED

Executive with twenty-five years experience in Asia, Philippines, Dutch Indies, buying, processing and shipping vegetable oils and oilseeds seeks postwar change. Excellent record. OPD 774.

Chemist desires change from chief of analytical laboratories to purchasing; export or technical sales work, Latin-American or domestic; 12 years' experience in research and control of fats, oils, soaps, etc., medicinals, and industrial specialties. OPD 786.

Chemist with 20 years of experience in research, control, development and direction in pharmaceuticals, drugs, and organic synthesis desires suitable position. OPD 792.

SERVICES WANTED

Spray Drying facilities needed. If you have facilities similar to evaporating of milk, 'phone LExington 2-9483, New York City, or write OPD 789.

Agricultural Chemicals

—Continued from page 41

continued very tight. Dinitro compounds range from tight to adequate. There will probably be enough lead arsenate and paris green to meet requirements. The fumigants appear to be mostly favorable except paradichlorobenzene and carbon bisulphide. Chemical extenders and wettable spreaders and stickers looked to be in pretty fair supply temporarily.

Isobutylundecyleneamide, classified as an unspecified insecticide, has been exempted from the Mexican import duty of 0.08 peso per gross kilogram, because of its use in combating malaria.

War Food Administration purchased for lend-lease in February 50,000 pounds of nicotine sulphate.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Heavy demand for sulphur has been fully satisfied from a supply position that seemed ample to meet about any industrial or agricultural requirement that might develop. Spanish pyrites was reported quiet with sales regulated by arrival of material. Prices were unchanged.

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Clays	Manganese Oxide	Tall Oil

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Fabricators of Mineral Colors
Representing Manufacturers of National Reputation
Available Technical Data Upon Request

SMITH CHEMICAL & COLOR CO.
INCORPORATED 1919
55 John Street Brooklyn 1, New York